

SECTION V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

NOTE.—The rates quoted throughout this Section for the years 1904 to 1914 have been calculated in accordance with the corrected populations as determined by the results of the Census of 1911.

§ 1. Births.

1. **Male and Female Births, 1904 to 1914.**—The total number of male and female births registered in the Commonwealth during the years 1904 to 1914 is as shewn in the two tables hereunder:—

TOTAL MALE BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Territory.	C'wealth.
1904	19,857	15,313	7,134	4,665	3,666	2,702	21	...	53,358
1905	20,206	15,523	6,978	4,491	3,862	2,812	23	...	53,895
1906	21,066	15,716	7,280	4,605	4,043	2,792	12	...	55,514
1907	21,604	15,986	7,451	4,675	3,962	2,797	14	...	56,489
1908	21,605	16,071	7,677	4,924	3,993	2,818	25	...	57,113
1909	22,464	16,096	7,954	5,224	3,884	2,849	11	...	58,482
1910	23,368	16,412	8,260	5,395	3,855	2,888	28	...	60,206
1911	24,383	16,934	8,703	5,615	4,124	2,716	16	(a) 17	62,508
1912	26,524	18,226	9,576	6,168	4,469	3,016	23	20	68,022
1913	26,624	18,434	10,041	6,505	4,710	3,071	27	22	69,434
1914	27,452	18,545	10,120	6,668	4,663	3,094	31	31	70,604

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

TOTAL FEMALE BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Territory.	C'wealth.
1904	18,810	14,450	6,948	4,435	3,510	2,590	12	...	50,755
1905	19,295	14,584	6,648	4,341	3,720	2,445	13	...	51,046
1906	19,882	15,128	6,739	4,316	3,757	2,541	13	...	52,376
1907	20,597	15,379	7,089	4,536	3,750	2,494	13	...	53,858
1908	20,853	15,026	7,153	4,832	3,762	2,797	9	...	54,432
1909	21,318	15,448	7,598	4,840	3,718	2,651	16	...	55,589
1910	22,076	15,025	7,909	5,145	3,730	2,698	12	...	56,595
1911	23,154	16,092	8,281	5,442	3,967	2,721	15	(a) 13	59,685
1912	25,337	17,570	9,162	5,911	4,220	2,837	10	19	65,066
1913	25,562	17,536	9,690	6,122	4,508	2,815	25	22	66,280
1914	26,189	17,677	9,762	6,236	4,541	2,923	27	24	67,379

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

2. **Total Births, 1904 to 1914.**—While the total number of births for the Commonwealth was higher in 1914 than in any of the preceding ten years, the following table of particulars discloses also the fact that the excess of births in 1914 over those in 1904 was very unequally distributed between the States:—

TOTAL BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed'l Terr.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	38,667	29,763	14,082	9,100	7,176	5,292	33	...	104,113
1905 ...	39,501	30,107	13,626	8,832	7,582	5,257	36	...	104,941
1906 ...	40,948	30,844	14,019	8,921	7,800	5,333	25	...	107,890
1907 ...	42,201	31,865	14,540	9,211	7,712	5,291	27	...	110,347
1908 ...	42,458	31,097	14,830	9,756	7,755	5,615	34	...	111,545
1909 ...	43,782	31,544	15,552	10,064	7,602	5,500	27	...	114,071
1910 ...	45,444	31,437	16,169	10,540	7,585	5,586	40	...	116,801
1911 ...	47,537	33,026	16,984	11,057	8,091	5,437	31	(a) 30	122,193
1912 ...	51,861	35,796	18,738	12,079	8,689	5,853	33	39	133,088
1913 ...	52,186	35,970	19,731	12,627	9,218	5,886	52	44	135,714
1914 ...	53,641	36,222	19,882	12,904	9,204	6,017	58	55	137,983

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

3. Birth Rates, 1904 to 1914.—(i.) *Crude Birth Rate.* The law relating to Maternity Allowances which came into force on 10th October, 1912, had the effect of materially diminishing the period between the dates of birth and the dates of registration, so that probably 6000 births were registered during the last three months of the year which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been registered before the beginning of 1913. The increase shewn by the 1912 birth rate over the rate for 1911 is, therefore, to some extent fictitious, and the true birth rate for the whole Commonwealth in 1912 was more probably about 27.42 per thousand than 28.65 as shewn in the subjoined table. If due allowance be made for this fact it may be stated that the birth rate for the Commonwealth was not only higher in 1913 than in any of the preceding nine years, but that the increase which began with the year 1909, was maintained to the end of 1913, while 1914 shews a slight decrease due to a falling off in the rates for Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia. The very high masculinity of the population accounts for the low birth rate experienced in the Northern Territory:—

CRUDE BIRTH RATE (a), COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Territory.	Cwth.
1904 ...	26.85	24.74	26.99	25.49	30.67	28.92	7.82	...	26.41
1905 ...	26.85	24.96	25.76	24.54	30.74	28.50	8.72	...	26.23
1906 ...	27.21	25.41	26.15	24.57	30.66	28.94	6.29	...	26.57
1907 ...	27.34	25.59	26.79	25.05	30.18	28.63	7.06	...	26.76
1908 ...	26.99	25.07	26.79	25.81	30.03	29.95	9.30	...	26.59
1909 ...	27.40	25.01	27.29	25.91	28.87	28.91	7.63	...	26.69
1910 ...	27.83	24.51	27.33	26.50	27.99	29.25	11.75	...	26.73
1911 ...	28.60	25.01	27.65	26.89	28.21	28.57	9.34	(c) 16.85	27.21
1912 ...	29.86	26.39	29.67	28.65	28.83	30.53	9.82	19.15	28.65
1913 ...	28.86	25.82	30.24	29.12	29.36	30.03	14.21	17.97	28.25
1914 ...	28.96	25.45	29.46	29.33	28.45	30.33	15.46	20.79	28.05
Density (b) (No. per square mile) ...	6.02	16.28	1.01	1.16	0.33	7.68	0.008	2.15	1.66

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean annual population. (b) On 31st December, 1914.
(c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

The population density of each State and of the Commonwealth has been given for the purpose of considering the influence, if any, of concentration of population on birth rate, in connection with the disparities of the rate in different parts of Australia.

(ii.) *Objections to Crude Birth Rate.* The figures just given represent the "crude birth rate," i.e., the number of births per thousand of mean annual population. The number of births per thousand of the female population of child-bearing ages, i.e., from 15 to 45, furnishes a more significant rate. This calculation has been made for the four last Census periods, and covers in each case the Census year together with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following. The following results have

been obtained for the four Census periods:—Total births per 1000 women (married and unmarried) of ages 15 to 45:—Years 1880-82, 169.69; years 1890-92, 158.81; years 1900-02, 117.26; years 1910-12, 117.22. Nuptial births per 1000 married women of ages 15 to 45:—Years 1880-82, 320.96; years 1890-92, 332.03; years 1900-02, 235.84; years 1910-12, 236.06.

4. **Birth Rates of Various Countries.**—A comparison with other countries shews that the Australian States occupy a very low position, which is, however, fortunately counterbalanced by a still lower position in regard to their death rates, as will be seen from the table hereinafter in the section dealing with "Deaths."

CRUDE BIRTH RATE (a) OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Russia, European ...	1909	44.0	Western Australia ...	1914	28.5
Rumania ...	1913	42.1	German Empire ...	1912	28.3
Bulgaria ...	1910	41.7	Commonwealth ...	1914	28.1
Chile ...	1912	38.7	Netherlands... ..	1913	28.1
Ceylon ...	1913	38.6	New Zealand ...	1914	26.0
Serbia ...	1912	38.0	Denmark ...	1913	25.6
Hungary ...	1912	36.3	Victoria ...	1914	25.5
Jamaica ...	1913	35.3	Scotland ...	1913	25.5
Japan ...	1910	33.9	Norway ...	1913	25.2
Italy ...	1912	32.4	Switzerland ...	1912	24.1
Austria ...	1912	31.3	Ontario (Canada) ...	1913	24.0
Spain ...	1913	30.4	United Kingdom ...	1913	24.0
Tasmania ...	1914	30.3	England and Wales ...	1913	23.9
Queensland ...	1914	29.5	Sweden ...	1913	23.1
South Australia ...	1914	29.3	Ireland ...	1913	22.8
Finland ...	1912	29.1	Belgium ...	1912	22.6
New South Wales ...	1914	29.0	France ...	1913	19.0
Prussia ...	1912	28.9			

(a) Number of births per 1000 of the mean population.

5. **Masculinity at Birth.**—The masculinity of births, *i.e.*, the number of males per 100 females, registered during the last eleven years in the several States of the Commonwealth has, apart from the Northern Territory and the Federal Territory, the figures for which are useless for comparative purposes on account of the smallness of the returns on which they are based, varied from 99.82 in Tasmania in 1911 to 115.01 in Tasmania in 1905. The following table, which gives the values for the States and Commonwealth for 1904 to 1914, shews the remarkable fact that for the Commonwealth there was a steady increase of masculinity from 1904 to 1906, with a sharp decrease in 1907, a further increase in 1908, 1909, 1910, a rapid decrease in 1911 and 1912, with slight increases in 1913 and 1914:—

MASCULINITY (a) OF BIRTHS REGISTERED, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Territory.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	105.57	105.97	102.68	105.19	104.44	104.32	175.00	...	105.13
1905 ...	104.72	106.44	104.96	103.46	103.82	115.01	176.92	...	105.58
1906 ...	105.96	103.89	108.03	106.70	107.61	109.88	92.31	...	105.99
1907 ...	104.89	103.95	105.11	103.06	105.65	112.15	107.69	...	104.89
1908 ...	103.61	106.95	107.33	101.90	106.14	100.75	277.78	...	104.93
1909 ...	105.38	104.19	104.69	107.93	104.46	107.47	68.75	...	105.20
1910 ...	105.85	109.23	104.44	104.86	103.35	107.04	233.33	...	106.38
1911 ...	105.31	105.23	105.10	103.18	103.96	99.82	106.67	(b) 130.77	104.73
1912 ...	104.68	103.73	104.52	104.35	105.90	106.31	230.00	105.26	104.54
1913 ...	104.15	105.12	103.62	106.26	104.48	109.09	108.00	100.00	104.76
1914 ...	104.82	104.91	103.67	106.93	102.69	105.85	114.81	129.17	104.79

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

(b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

There is ordinarily a very small difference between the masculinity of nuptial and ex-nuptial births. Thus, according to Bodio, whose figures are quoted in the following table, for the period about 1887-1891, the masculinity ranged from 108.3 to 103.6, and from 107.9 to 101.6 for total and ex-nuptial births respectively.

MASCULINITY OF BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Masculinity of Births. (a)		Country.	Masculinity of Births. (a)	
	All Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.		All Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.
Spain ...	108.3	107.9	German Empire ...	105.2	104.7
Rumania ...	107.7	103.4	Finland ...	105.0	105.2
Portugal ...	107.5	106.4	Hungary ...	105.0	102.9
Austria ...	105.8	105.5	Sweden ...	105.0	104.3
Italy ...	105.8	104.4	Denmark ...	104.8	105.0
Norway ...	105.8	105.9	Serbia ...	104.7	103.5
Ireland ...	105.5	104.8	France ...	104.6	102.9
Netherlands ...	105.5	104.7	Belgium ...	104.5	102.2
Scotland ...	105.5	105.9	Switzerland ...	104.5	101.6
Russia, European ...	105.4	104.5	England ...	103.6	104.4

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

The masculinity of ex-nuptial births in the Commonwealth was as follows:—

MASCULINITY (a) OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS REGISTERED, COMMONWEALTH. 1904 TO 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-Territ'y.	Federal Territ'y.	C'wlth.
1904 ...	100.80	108.68	95.77	83.50	107.28	93.71	200.00	...	100.98
1905 ...	102.50	102.52	105.63	96.94	98.75	102.80	...	...	102.44
1906 ...	103.10	102.23	104.17	116.97	118.13	124.82	100.00	...	105.44
1907 ...	104.91	105.59	100.90	113.56	115.94	100.00	...	...	105.11
1908 ...	108.60	105.38	96.83	96.82	89.33	108.51	150.00	...	104.00
1909 ...	105.46	102.16	103.90	105.37	129.14	129.01	66.67	...	106.25
1910 ...	104.96	103.59	100.39	101.33	89.70	106.94	200.00	...	103.05
1911 ...	101.73	106.61	97.94	106.19	108.05	105.67	28.57	(b) ...	103.10
1912 ...	109.83	95.98	97.30	120.85	124.40	82.69	200.00	...	104.05
1913 ...	101.52	105.79	106.39	110.36	110.36	145.97	133.33	100.00	106.21
1914 ...	109.30	108.16	104.63	110.97	107.49	101.70	133.33	...	107.75

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

(b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

It is curious to note that while, so far as the total births are concerned, there has always been an excess of male births over female births (excepting Tasmania in 1911), this has not been the case in regard to ex-nuptial births, where in South Australia in 1904 the masculinity was only 83.50. On the other hand it rose as high as 145.97 in Tasmania in 1913. Little weight, however, can be attached to those results on account of the small totals on which they are based, and for the same reason the figures for the Northern Territory are not taken into consideration.

6. Ex-nuptiality of Births.—The total ex-nuptial births rose rapidly from 1904 to 1908 and remained almost stationary till 1909, when the number again decreased, so that the year 1910 shewed the lowest number recorded since 1906. During the three years 1911-13 the numbers shew a considerable increase, with another decrease in 1914. (See the table on the following page).

It is, of course, possible that the number of ex-nuptial births is somewhat understated, owing to diffidence in proclaiming the fact of ex-nuptiality, and it is not unlikely that the majority of unregistered births are ex-nuptial.

TOTAL EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed'l Terr.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	2,755	1,707	971	364	313	308	3	...	6,421
1905 ...	2,912	1,689	950	385	318	290	1	...	6,545
1906 ...	2,882	1,721	1,076	356	373	308	2	...	6,718
1907 ...	2,920	1,764	1,117	378	298	306	...	...	6,783
1908 ...	2,887	1,793	1,118	433	337	294	5	...	6,867
1909 ...	2,821	1,870	1,097	421	346	300	5	...	6,860
1910 ...	2,853	1,759	1,034	455	313	298	9	...	6,721
1911 ...	2,921	1,969	1,057	466	362	290	9	(a)...	7,074
1912 ...	2,904	2,046	1,170	572	377	285	3	1	7,358
1913 ...	2,793	2,169	1,228	528	406	305	7	2	7,438
1914 ...	2,836	2,015	1,148	500	388	355	21	...	7,263

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

(i.) *Rate of Ex-nuptiality, 1904 to 1914.* The rate of ex-nuptiality, i.e., the percentage of ex-nuptial to total births, shewed a slight increase from 1904 to 1905, but has been gradually decreasing during the last nine years, as the subjoined table shews:—

PERCENTAGE OF EX-NUPTIAL ON TOTAL BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed'l Terr.	C'wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%
1904 ...	7.12	5.74	6.90	4.00	4.36	5.82	9.09	...	6.17
1905 ...	7.37	5.61	6.97	4.36	4.19	5.52	2.78	...	6.24
1906 ...	7.04	5.58	7.68	3.99	4.78	5.78	8.00	...	6.23
1907 ...	6.92	5.62	7.68	4.10	3.86	5.73	...	...	6.15
1908 ...	6.80	5.77	7.54	4.44	4.35	5.24	14.71	...	6.16
1909 ...	6.44	5.94	7.05	4.18	3.95	5.45	18.52	...	6.01
1910 ...	6.28	5.60	6.39	4.32	4.18	5.33	22.50	...	5.75
1911 ...	6.14	5.96	6.22	4.21	4.47	5.33	29.03	(a)...	5.79
1912 ...	5.60	5.72	6.24	4.74	4.34	4.87	9.09	2.56	5.53
1913 ...	5.35	6.03	6.22	4.18	4.40	5.18	13.46	4.55	5.48
1914 ...	5.29	5.56	5.77	3.87	4.22	5.90	36.21	...	5.26

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

A comparison of greater significance is obtained by calculating the number of ex-nuptial births per thousand of the single and widowed female population between the ages of 15. and 45. The calculation has been made for the last four Census periods, and covers in each case the Census year, together with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following. The number of ex-nuptial births per 1000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 45 has been found to be as follows:—Years 1880-82, 14.49; years 1890-92, 15.93; years 1900-02, 13.30; years 1910-12, 12.53.

(ii.) *Comparison of Rates.* Since the rate of ex-nuptiality might appear to increase by the mere decrease in the general birth rate, the following table has been prepared:—

CRUDE EX-NUPTIAL, NUPTIAL, AND TOTAL BIRTH RATES (a), COMMONWEALTH, 1904 TO 1914.

Births.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Ex-nuptial	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.60	1.54	1.57	1.58	1.55	1.48
Nuptial ...	24.78	24.59	24.92	25.12	24.95	25.09	25.19	25.64	27.07	26.70	26.57
Total ...	26.41	26.23	26.57	26.76	26.59	26.69	26.73	27.21	28.65	28.25	28.05

(a) Number of births per 1000 of mean population.

(iii.) *Ex-nuptiality—Rates of Various Countries.* The rate for the Commonwealth is higher than that for England and Wales, slightly lower than that for Scotland, and considerably below the rates for many of the countries for which returns are available, as the table hereunder shews. The rates shewn below refer to three triennial periods, 1880-2, 1890-2, and 1900-2, and are given per thousand of the unmarried and widowed female population:—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS PER THOUSAND OF UNMARRIED AND WIDOWED FEMALE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Rate.			Country.	Rate.		
	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.		1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
	%	%	%		%	%	%
Ireland ...	4.4	3.9	3.8	Belgium ...	20.0	20.6	17.8
Netherlands ...	9.7	9.0	6.8	France ...	17.6	17.7	19.1
England and Wales ...	14.1	10.5	8.5	Italy ...	25.4	...	19.4
New Zealand ...	13.4	9.0	8.9	Russia ...	25.8	25.1	23.7
Switzerland ...	10.8	10.0	9.8	Denmark ...	26.9	24.5	24.2
Commonwealth ...	14.5	15.9	13.3	Sweden ...	22.6	22.9	24.3
Scotland ...	21.4	17.1	13.4	German Empire ...	29.6	28.7	27.4
Spain ...	16.0	17.5	15.5	Austria ...	43.4	42.7	40.1
Norway ...	19.7	16.9	17.2				

It may be added that the general circumstances in Australia with regard to opportunity for marriage are probably relatively easy as compared with those in older established countries.

7. **Multiple Births.**—Among the total number of 137,983 births registered in the Commonwealth in 1914 there were 135,170 single births, 2780 twins, and 33 triplets. The number of cases of twins was 1390, and the number of cases of triplets 11. The total number of mothers was, therefore, 136,571, the proportion of mothers of twins being one in every 98, and of mothers of triplets one in every 12,415 of total mothers. The proportion of multiple births is a fairly constant one. In 1907 they numbered 1043 out of a total of 109,306, or one in 105; in 1908, 1065, or one in 104; in 1909, 1142, or one in 99; in 1910, 1189, or one in 99; in 1911, 1236, or one in 98; in 1912, 1350, or one in 98; in 1913, 1369, or one in 99; and in 1914, 1401, or one in 97. The number of cases of triplets is so small that a slight alteration in the total will completely change the proportion. Thus, there were 14 cases in 1907, or one in 7872 of total mothers, as compared with one in 18,415 in 1908; one in 8066 in 1909, one in 8393 in 1910, one in 8639 in 1911, one in 8233 in 1912, one in 13,793 in 1913, and one in 12,415 in 1914.

8. **Ages of Parents.**—The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1914 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, twins and triplets being distinguished from single births, and are shewn for single ages and for every State in "Bulletin of Population and Vital Statistics, No. 32; Commonwealth Demography, 1914 and previous years." In the present work the exigencies of space allow only the insertion of corresponding tables shewing the relative ages of parents in groups of five years. It will be seen from the tables that the largest number of both single and twin births occurred where the ages of both father and mother were between 25 and 29. The largest number of mothers was found at ages 25 to 29.

(a) AGES OF PARENTS IN CASES OF SINGLE BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Ages of Fathers.		Total Child- ren.	Ages of Mothers.									Not Stated.
			Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and Upwds.		
Under 20	Males ...	221	2	153	60	5	1	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	230	1	160	63	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	451	3	313	123	11	1	...	...	...	...
20 to 24	Males ...	7,320	4	1,345	4,738	1,098	111	20	4	...	...
	Females ...	6,934	2	1,260	4,572	954	121	21	2	...	2	
	Total ...	14,254	6	2,605	9,310	2,052	232	41	6	...	2	
25 to 29	Males ...	17,406	...	783	6,954	7,980	1,489	176	20	1	3	
	Females ...	16,644	...	645	6,563	7,797	1,450	163	22	1	3	
	Total ...	34,050	...	1,428	13,517	15,777	2,939	339	42	2	6	
30 to 34	Males ...	16,196	1	191	2,593	6,688	5,667	950	102	1	3	
	Females ...	15,449	...	184	2,537	6,373	5,343	935	68	7	2	
	Total ...	31,645	1	375	5,130	13,061	11,010	1,885	170	8	5	
35 to 39	Males ...	11,498	...	52	768	2,750	4,346	3,225	348	8	1	
	Females ...	10,970	...	47	709	2,592	4,161	3,130	322	6	3	
	Total ...	22,468	...	99	1,477	5,342	8,507	6,355	670	14	4	
40 to 44	Males ...	7,245	...	16	222	926	2,082	2,716	1,240	40	3	
	Females ...	6,953	...	13	238	839	1,995	2,553	1,281	30	4	
	Total ...	14,198	...	29	460	1,765	4,077	5,269	2,521	70	7	
45 to 49	Males ...	3,662	...	6	73	313	739	1,315	1,056	160	...	
	Females ...	3,603	...	5	93	317	707	1,304	1,047	130	...	
	Total ...	7,265	...	11	166	630	1,446	2,619	2,103	290	...	
50 to 54	Males ...	1,375	...	3	35	120	220	433	476	88	...	
	Females ...	1,298	...	5	23	109	230	383	458	90	...	
	Total ...	2,673	...	8	58	229	450	816	934	178	...	
55 to 59	Males ...	372	...	...	6	25	59	135	116	31	...
	Females ...	346	...	...	5	34	58	119	110	20	...
	Total ...	718	...	...	11	59	117	254	226	51	...
60 to 64	Males ...	108	...	...	3	10	24	35	31	5	...
	Females ...	98	...	...	1	11	21	31	30	4	...
	Total ...	206	...	...	4	21	45	66	61	9	...
65 and up- wards	Males ...	53	...	...	3	8	10	15	13	4	...
	Females ...	43	...	...	1	5	9	16	10	2	...
	Total ...	96	...	...	4	13	19	31	23	6	...
Not stated	Males ...	6	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...
	Females ...	10	...	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	16	...	...	4	4	4	2	...	2	...
Nuptial child- ren.	Males ...	65,462	7	2,549	15,457	19,923	14,749	9,021	3,406	340	10	
	Females ...	62,578	3	2,319	14,807	19,041	14,098	8,656	3,350	290	14	
	Total ...	128,040	10	4,868	30,264	38,964	28,847	17,677	6,756	630	24	
Ex- nuptial child- ren	Males ...	3,705	15	1,022	1,433	642	326	187	61	6	13	
	Females ...	3,425	8	917	1,356	567	314	180	65	10	8	
	Total ...	7,130	23	1,939	2,789	1,209	640	367	126	16	21	
Total child- ren	Males ...	69,167	22	3,571	16,890	20,565	15,075	9,208	3,467	346	23	
	Females ...	66,003	11	3,236	16,163	19,608	14,412	8,836	3,415	300	22	
	Total ...	135,170	33	6,807	33,053	40,173	29,487	18,044	6,882	646	45	

(b) AGES OF PARENTS OF TWINS, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Ages of Fathers.		Total Child- ren.	Ages of Mothers.							Not stat'd
			Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 & up- wards.	
Under 20	(Males ...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Females ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Total ...	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 24	(Males ...	102	11	67	23	1	...	...	...	...
	(Females ...	110	7	67	31	3	2	...	...	...
	(Total ...	212	18	134	54	4	2	...	...	...
25 to 29	(Males ...	272	2	93	137	34	5	1	...	...
	(Females ...	261	2	73	128	48	7	1	...	2
	(Total ...	533	4	166	265	82	12	2	...	2
30 to 34	(Males ...	336	3	35	118	156	22	2	...	...
	(Females ...	313	7	35	115	126	26	2	2	...
	(Total ...	649	10	70	233	282	48	4	2	...
35 to 39	(Males ...	326	...	10	66	140	103	7	...	...
	(Females ...	277	...	12	40	116	100	9	...	...
	(Total ...	603	...	22	106	256	203	16	...	...
40 to 44	(Males ...	189	...	7	20	41	87	34
	(Females ...	188	...	3	18	45	88	34
	(Total ...	377	...	10	38	86	175	68

BIRTHS.

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(b) AGES OF PARENTS OF TWINS, COMMONWEALTH, 1914—Continued.

Ages of Fathers.		Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.							Not stated
			Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 & upwards.	
45 to 49	Males	88	...	...	1	18	41	28	2	...
	Females	92	...	4	11	12	33	30	2	...
	Total	180	...	4	12	30	74	58	4	...
50 to 54	Males	31	...	...	3	14	6	8	...	...
	Females	33	...	...	3	10	6	10	4	...
	Total	64	...	...	6	24	12	18	4	...
55 to 59	Males	9	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	...
	Females	8	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	...
	Total	17	...	...	...	4	8	3	2	...
60 to 64	Males	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Females	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Total	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
65 and upwards	Males	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Females	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Nuptial children	Males	1,363	17	317	368	408	269	81	3	...
	Females	1,287	17	195	346	364	267	87	9	2
	Total	2,650	34	412	714	772	536	168	12	2
Ex-nuptial children	Males	61	10	20	16	8	7	...	...	...
	Females	67	3	25	14	22	3	...	...	...
	Total	128	13	45	30	30	10	...	...	...
Total children	Males	1,424	27	237	384	416	276	81	3	...
	Females	1,354	20	220	360	386	270	87	9	2
	Total	2,778	47	457	744	802	546	168	12	2

(c) AGES OF PARENTS OF TRIPLETS, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Ages of Fathers.		Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.			
			20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.
25 to 29	Males	1	...	1	...	...
	Females	2	...	2	...	...
	Total	3	...	3	...	...
30 to 34	Males	5	3	...	1	1
	Females	7	3	...	2	2
	Total	12	6	...	3	3
35 to 39	Males	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 44	Males	1	...	...	...	1
	Females	5	...	...	3	2
	Total	6	...	...	3	3
45 to 49	Males	3	...	3	...	...
	Females	3	...	...	...	3
	Total	6	...	3	...	3
50 to 54	Males	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 59	Males	3	...	...	...	3
	Females	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	...	...	...	3
Nuptial children	Males	13	3	4	1	5
	Females	17	3	2	5	7
	Total	30	6	6	6	12
Ex-nuptial children	Males	3	...	...	...	3
	Females	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	...	...	...	3
Total children	Males	16	3	4	1	8
	Females	17	3	2	5	7
	Total	33	6	6	6	15

No conclusions can, of course, be drawn from one year's figures as to variations in the masculinity of the births at different ages of the parents, but so far as the figures go they indicate a few particulars which may be mentioned, viz.: In cases where the father is older than the mother the masculinity has a tendency to be above the average,

while in cases where both parents belong to the same age group or where the father is younger than the mother the masculinity is rather below the average. It is also below the average in cases where the father, or both father and mother, are under 25; and it is above the average where the mother alone is under 25.

9. **Birthplaces of Parents.**—The relative birthplaces of the parents of children whose births were registered during the year 1914 will be found tabulated in the Bulletin before-mentioned. A summary of the results of the tabulation is here given:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Birthplaces.	Fathers.			Mothers of Nuptial Children.			Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.		
	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.
AUSTRALASIA—									
Commonwealth of Australia—									
N. South Wales	38,887	358	2	42,294	396	2	2,533	32	1
Victoria	33,611	370	1	33,732	363	2	1,913	14	...
Queensland	11,275	100	...	13,925	129	...	961	8	...
South Australia	12,949	188	2	13,155	149	2	556	1	...
Western Australia	1,538	17	...	2,054	26	1	136	...	...
Tasmania	5,687	47	2	5,928	48	2	402	6	...
North. Territory	11	1	...	20	...	...	2	...	...
New Zealand	1,396	9	...	1,227	12	...	75	...	...
EUROPE—									
England...	13,477	185	1	9,792	121	1	335	2	...
Wales	352	5	...	288	1	...	11	...	...
Scotland...	3,103	31	...	2,337	41	...	68	...	...
Ireland	1,945	22	1	1,312	21	...	57	1	...
Isle of Man	24	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	...
Other European British Possessions...	39	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	127	...	...	75	...	...	3	...	...
Belgium...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	167	4	...	64	1	...	2	...	...
France	64	...	...	39	1	...	3	...	...
Germany	957	4	1	454	3	...	10	...	...
Greece	63	2	...	37	1	...	...	...	...
Italy	343	5	...	233	3	...	3	...	...
Netherlands	54	1	...	27	...	...	1	...	...
Norway	100	1	...	27	...	...	1	...	...
Portugal...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	267	4	...	177	1	...	2	...	...
Spain	35	...	...	19	...	...	1	...	...
Sweden	186	3	...	21	1	...	1	...	...
Switzerland	47	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Other European Countries	51	...	...	18	1	...	1	...	...
ASIA—									
British India	153	4	...	80	...	...	1	...	...
Ceylon	19	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	...
Hong Kong	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	8	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Other Asiatic British Possessions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
China	161	1	...	48	...	...	2	...	...
Japan	25	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	...
Java	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippine Islands	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	100	1	...	86	...	...	1	...	...
Other Asiatic Countries	15	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN—Continued.

Birthplace.	Fathers.			Mothers of Nuptial Children.			Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.		
	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.
AFRICA—									
Cape of Good Hope	13	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	14	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...
Natal	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
S. Africa (undefined)	90	3	...	95	...	...	4	...	...
Other African British Possessions	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Other African Countries	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
AMERICA—									
Barbados	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	87	2	...	29	1	...	2	1	...
Jamaica	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newfoundland	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other American British Pos.	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Argentine Republic	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Mexico	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Peru	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	255	5	...	130	...	...	2	...	...
Other American Countries	47	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
POLYNESIA—									
Fiji	31	...	...	24	...	...	2	...	...
Friendly Islands	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other Polynesian British Pos.	4	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
New Caledonia	10	...	...	15	...	...	2	...	...
New Hebrides	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Polynesian Islands	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
South Sea Islands (so described)	17	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
At Sea	125	...	...	77	5	...	2	...	...
Unspecified	23	1	...	39	2	...	25	...	...
Total	128,040	1,330	10	128,040	1,330	10	7,130	65	1

10. Occupations of Fathers.—A summary of the occupations of the fathers of all nuptial children, whose births were registered in 1914, will be found in the following table. The figures include all the States and Territories of the Commonwealth :—

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF ALL NUPTIAL CHILDREN, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Occupations.	Number of Fathers.	Occupations.	Number of Fathers.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.			
General Government ...	701	Leather, Raw Materials ...	29
Local Government ...	172	Wool and Tallow ...	92
Defence ...	375	Hay, Corn, etc. ...	185
Law and Order ...	1,188	Other Vegetable Matter, n.e.i. ...	172
Religion ...	407	Wood and Coal ...	185
Charities ...	5	Stone, Clay, and Glass ...	20
Health ...	982	Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones ...	10
Literature ...	179	Ironmongery ...	234
Science ...	98	Merchants, Importers ...	540
Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying ...	386	Shopkeepers and Assistants ...	1,282
Education ...	815	Dealers and Hawkers ...	396
Fine Arts ...	149	Agents and Brokers ...	637
Music ...	170	Clerks, Bookkeepers, etc. ...	3,421
Amusements ...	514	Commercial Travellers, Salesmen ...	1,594
		Others engaged in Commercial Pursuits ...	1,046
		Speculators on Chance Events ...	47
		Storage ...	11
Total Professional ...	6,141		
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.		Total Commercial ...	17,332
Hotelkeepers and Assistants ...	883	CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.	
Others engaged in providing board and lodging ...	322	Railway Traffic ...	4,917
House Servants ...	206	Tramway Traffic ...	1,271
Coachmen and Grooms ...	258	Road Traffic ...	6,142
Hairdressers ...	678	Sea and River Traffic ...	1,809
Laundrymen ...	69	Postal Service ...	538
Others engaged in domestic occupations ...	302	Telegraph and Telephone Service ...	662
		Messengers, etc. ...	8
Total Domestic ...	2,718	Total Transport & Communication ...	15,347
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.		CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.	
Banking and Finance ...	461	Books and Publications ...	1,042
Insurance and Valuation ...	501	Musical Instruments ...	63
Landed and House Property ...	151	Prints, Pictures and Art Materials ...	92
Property Rights not elsewhere clsd. ...	4	Ornaments and Small Wares ...	106
Books, Publications, Advertising ...	177	Equipment for Sports and Games ...	4
Musical Instruments ...	17	Medals, Type, and Dies ...	16
Prints, Pictures and Art Materials ...	2	Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments ...	134
Ornaments and Small Wares ...	7	Surgical Instruments ...	7
Sports and Games ...	1	Arms and Ammunition ...	18
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery ...	9	Engines, Machines, Tools, and Implements ...	1,513
Surgical Instruments ...	3	Carriages and Vehicles ...	1,008
Arms and Ammunition ...	...	Harness, Saddlery & Leatherware ...	443
Machinery ...	39	Ships, Boats, etc. ...	176
Carriages and Vehicles ...	43	Furniture ...	690
Harness, Saddlery & Leatherware ...	5	Building Materials ...	722
Ships, Boats, Marine Stores ...	14	Chemicals and By-Products ...	41
Building Materials ...	11	Textile Fabrics ...	74
Furniture ...	67	Dress ...	2,068
Chemicals and By-products ...	16	Fibrous Materials ...	63
Paper and Stationery ...	32	Animal Food ...	462
Textile Fabrics ...	664	Vegetable Food ...	1,761
Dress ...	149	Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants ...	511
Fibrous Materials ...	11	Animal Matter, not elsewhere clsd. ...	307
Animal Food ...	2,856	Workers in wood, not elsewhere clsd. ...	162
Vegetable Food ...	664	Vegetable Produce for Fodder ...	8
Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants ...	1,336		
Living Animals ...	190		
Manures and Waste Products ...	1		

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF ALL NUPTIAL CHILDREN—Continued.

Occupations.	Number of Fathers.	Occupations.	Number of Fathers.
Paper	29	CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING, ETC.	
Stone, Clay, Glass, etc. ...	732		
Jewellery and Precious Stones ...	236		
Metals, other than Gold & Silver ...	3,481		
Gas, Electric Lighting, etc. ...	921		
Building—		Agricultural	20,218
Builders	663	Pastoral	3,857
Stonemasons	339	Dairy Farming	777
Bricklayers	811	Bees, Fisheries, and Wild Animals ...	402
Carpenters	3,707	Forestry	1,075
Slaters	53	Water Conservation and Supply ...	115
Plasterers	447	Mines and Quarries	6,615
Painters	1,511	Total Primary Producers	33,059
Plumbers	903	CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.	
Signwriters	79		
Others	14		
Roads, Railways, Earthworks ...	333		
Disposal of the Dead	38	Independent Means, having no specific occupation ...	95
Disposal of Refuse	126	Occupation not stated	36
Other Industrial Workers—		Total Indefinite	131
Manufacturers, etc.	376	CLASS VIII.—DEPENDENTS.	
Engineers, Firemen	3,562		
Contractors	1,330		
Labourers, undefined	22,996		
Others	471	Dependent Relatives	3
Total Industrial	54,648	Dependent on State	1
		Total Dependents	4
		Total all Occupations	129,380

11. *Mothers' Age, Duration of Marriage, and Issue.*—A tabulation has been made shewing, in age-groups, the duration of marriage and issue of mothers. The total number of nuptial confinements in 1914 was 129,380, viz., 128,040 single births, 1330 cases of twins, and 10 cases of triplets. From this number 245 mothers must be deducted, in whose case the necessary particulars either as to date of marriage or as to previous issue were not stated. The tables refer, therefore, to a total of 129,135 mothers. They exclude children by former marriages and still-born children, but include ex-nuptial children, previous issue by the same father. The tables cannot be given *in extenso*, but the following are their most salient features. The complete tabulations are shewn in "Commonwealth Bulletin of Population and Vital Statistics, No. 32; Commonwealth Demography, 1914, and previous years."

DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS OF ALL AGES,
COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Years.				Years.			
0-1 ...	21,554	21,935	1.02	18-19 ...	1,400	10,606	7.58
1-2 ...	10,875	12,659	1.16	19-20 ...	1,099	8,603	7.83
2-3 ...	11,446	20,719	1.81	20-21 ...	949	7,848	8.27
3-4 ...	11,687	24,634	2.11	21-22 ...	771	6,743	8.75
4-5 ...	9,853	24,932	2.53	22-23 ...	618	5,608	9.07
5-6 ...	8,322	24,237	2.91	23-24 ...	498	4,750	9.54
6-7 ...	7,562	24,849	3.29	24-25 ...	386	3,703	9.59
7-8 ...	6,750	24,732	3.66	25-26 ...	255	2,613	10.25
8-9 ...	5,798	23,490	4.05	26-27 ...	133	1,424	10.71
9-10 ...	5,043	22,255	4.41	27-28 ...	81	916	11.31
10-11 ...	4,394	20,817	4.74	28-29 ...	60	648	10.80
11-12 ...	3,687	18,609	5.05	29-30 ...	25	295	11.80
12-13 ...	3,585	19,330	5.39	30-31 ...	10	120	12.00
13-14 ...	3,235	18,462	5.71	31-32 ...	4	41	10.25
14-15 ...	2,954	18,121	6.13	33-34 ...	1	12	12.00
15-16 ...	2,347	15,487	6.60	35-36 ...	1	8	8.00
16-17 ...	2,068	14,111	6.82				
17-18 ...	1,684	11,911	7.07	Total	129,135	415,228	3.22

AGES AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Ages of Mothers.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Ages of Mothers.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Under 20 years	4,572	5,915	1.21	40-44 years ...	6,831	46,225	6.77
20-24 years ...	30,379	53,447	1.76	45 yrs. and over	644	5,250	8.15
25-29 " ...	39,268	102,404	2.61				
30-34 " ...	29,204	109,321	3.74				
35-39 " ...	17,937	92,666	5.17	All ages ...	129,135	415,228	3.22

PREVIOUS ISSUE OF MOTHERS OF VARIOUS AGES, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Previous Issue.	Mothers' Ages.							
	Under 20 Years.	20-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-44 Years.	45 Years and Over.	Total.
0	3,945	15,293	11,013	4,462	1,478	373	24	36,588
1	832	9,410	10,489	5,143	1,692	357	18	27,941
2	91	4,025	8,009	5,162	2,190	467	27	19,971
3	4	1,290	5,272	4,804	2,467	585	42	14,464
4	...	294	2,752	3,740	2,446	724	35	9,991
5	...	54	1,180	2,771	2,213	761	62	7,041
6	...	10	391	1,680	1,999	728	64	4,872
7	...	2	112	888	1,431	745	60	3,238
8	...	1	42	358	954	640	62	2,057
9	...	...	4	136	556	579	81	1,356
10	...	...	3	31	293	389	52	768
11	...	...	...	18	117	250	55	440
12	...	...	1	4	68	119	28	220
13	...	...	...	6	19	60	20	105
14	...	...	...	...	8	29	10	47
15	...	...	...	...	4	12	2	18
16	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	11
17	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5
18	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total Mothers	4,872	30,379	39,268	29,204	17,937	6,831	644	129,135

The tables shew a fairly regular increase in the number of children up to the period where the marriage has lasted twenty years, and it appears that the average interval between successive confinements up to that period was rather more than two years and eight months. The average number of children of all marriages was 3.22, the corresponding figure for 1913 having been 3.21, for 1912, 3.29, for 1911, 3.34, and for 1910, 3.41.

A similar table has been prepared shewing the previous issue of mothers of twins and triplets, from which it appears that 297 mothers had twins at their first confinement; 231 at their second; 230 at their third; 170 at their fourth; 140 at their fifth; 91 at their sixth; 62 at their seventh; 41 at their eighth; 40 at their ninth; 17 at their tenth; 12 at their eleventh; 5 at their twelfth; 2 at their thirteenth; and 2 at their fourteenth.

Of the ten cases of triplets 2 occurred at the first confinement; 2 at the third; 2 at the fourth; 3 at the fifth; and 1 at the eighth.

12. **Interval between Marriage and First Birth.**—The following table shews the interval between marriage and first birth. Twins and triplets are included, the eldest born only being enumerated :—

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Interval.	Number of First Children.	Interval.	Number of First Children.	Interval.	Number of First Children.
Under 1 month	535	1 year	9,247	13 years	30
1 month	637	2 years	2,805	14 "	22
2 months	908	3 "	1,294	15 "	14
3 "	1,108	4 "	599	16 "	11
4 "	1,384	5 "	341	17 "	15
5 "	1,776	6 "	259	18 "	4
6 "	2,329	7 "	158	19 "	6
7 "	1,987	8 "	118	20 "	3
8 "	1,581	9 "	81	21 "	2
9 "	3,813	10 "	56	22 "	3
10 "	3,218	11 "	40	23 "	1
11 "	2,154	12 "	49		
				Total	36,588

Of these 36,588 children 18,735 were males and 17,853 were females; the masculinity of first births was therefore 104.94 as compared with 104.79 for total births.

The previous issue of mothers of ex-nuptial children is not recorded, but for the purposes of the following table all ex-nuptial births have been assumed to be first births. The table shews the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial births, of nuptial births occurring less than nine months after marriage, and of nuptial births occurring nine months or more after marriage. A comparison of the combined total of the first two columns with the total of nuptial children born nine months or more after marriage, reveals the fact that for all ages the ratio of the two was as 4 is to 5. At all ages up to and including 21, however, there was a great preponderance of ex-nuptial births and of births following on ante-nuptial conception. It must, of course, be understood that a certain number of premature births are necessarily included among the births which occurred less than nine months after marriage, but there is no means of arriving at the proportion of those births.

**AGES OF MOTHERS AND INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, etc.
COMMONWEALTH, 1914.**

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage.	Total of two preceding columns.	Nuptial Births nine months after Marriage and later.	Total Nuptial First Births.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births.
Years.						
13 ...	1	1	2	1	2	3
14 ...	23	7	30	1	8	31
15 ...	66	22	88	3	25	91
16 ...	187	151	338	22	173	360
17 ...	382	457	839	93	550	932
18 ...	598	930	1,528	285	1,215	1,813
19 ...	712	1,328	2,040	644	1,972	2,684
20 ...	696	1,323	2,019	990	2,313	3,009
21 ...	650	1,600	2,250	1,488	3,088	3,738
22 ...	539	1,315	1,854	2,065	3,350	3,919
23 ...	491	1,181	1,672	2,164	3,345	3,836
24 ...	437	899	1,336	2,268	3,167	3,604
25 ...	299	662	961	2,066	2,728	3,027
26 ...	286	539	825	2,039	2,578	2,864
27 ...	226	374	600	1,887	2,261	2,487
28 ...	233	330	563	1,600	1,930	2,163

AGES OF MOTHERS AND INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST
BIRTH—Continued.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage.	Total of two preceding columns.	Nuptial Births nine months after Marriage and later.	Total Nuptial First Births.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births.
Years.						
29 ...	180	230	410	1,285	1,515	1,695
30 ...	169	197	366	1,226	1,423	1,592
31 ...	126	151	277	823	974	1,100
32 ...	122	126	248	729	855	977
33 ...	125	98	223	577	675	800
34 ...	113	72	185	464	536	649
35 ...	100	58	158	355	413	513
36 ...	88	47	135	329	376	464
37 ...	61	31	92	235	266	327
38 ...	72	35	107	220	255	327
39 ...	52	30	82	138	168	220
40 ...	50	19	69	125	144	194
41 ...	23	15	38	84	99	122
42 ...	18	8	21	67	70	88
43 ...	25	7	32	30	37	62
44 ...	10	4	14	19	23	33
45 ...	7	2	9	11	13	20
46 ...	6	...	6	3	3	9
47 ...	...	1	1	4	5	5
48 ...	...	...	...	1	1	1
49 ...	...	...	...	1	1	1
50 ...	2	...	2	...	...	2
52 ...	...	...	...	1	1	1
53 ...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Not stated	21	...	21	...	...	21
Total ...	7,197	12,245	19,442	24,343	36,588	43,785

13. **Interval between Birth and Registration of Birth.**—Information was obtained during 1914 as to the period elapsing between birth and registration. It has already been mentioned at the beginning of this section that one of the effects of the law relating to maternity allowances has been to accelerate the registration of births, as the certificate of registration must be produced when a claim under the Act is lodged. In 1912, during the last quarter of which year the Act was in force, about 6 per cent. of all births were registered within seven days; in 1913 this percentage had risen to 34 and in 1914 to 40.

INTERVAL BETWEEN BIRTH AND REGISTRATION, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Interval.	Nuptial Births.	Ex- Nuptial Births.	Total Births.	Interval.	Nuptial Births.	Ex- Nuptial Births.	Total Births.
Under 1 day ...	1,496	115	1,611	16 days ...	3,167	173	3,340
1 day ...	5,679	484	6,163	17 " ...	2,748	168	2,916
2 days ...	7,534	652	8,186	18 " ...	2,576	139	2,715
3 " ...	8,215	542	8,757	19 " ...	2,324	119	2,443
4 " ...	8,174	402	8,576	20 " ...	2,091	136	2,227
5 " ...	7,714	376	8,090	21 " ...	1,990	96	2,086
6 " ...	7,304	264	7,568	22 " ...	1,733	106	1,839
7 " ...	6,580	264	6,844	23 " ...	1,609	93	1,702
8 " ...	5,833	216	6,049	24 " ...	1,508	84	1,592
9 " ...	5,302	205	5,507	25 " ...	1,351	69	1,420
10 " ...	5,139	223	5,362	26 " ...	1,313	57	1,370
11 " ...	4,890	247	5,137	27 " ...	1,276	54	1,330
12 " ...	4,710	267	4,977	28 " ...	1,178	48	1,226
13 " ...	4,585	267	4,852	29 " ...	939	51	990
14 " ...	4,155	242	4,397	30 " ...	960	53	1,013
15 " ...	3,557	228	3,785	31 " ...	897	39	936

INTERVAL BETWEEN BIRTH AND REGISTRATION, COMMONWEALTH,
1914—Continued.

Interval.	Nuptial Births.	Ex-Nuptial Births.	Total Births.	Interval.	Nuptial Births.	Ex-Nuptial Births.	Total Births.
32 days ...	350	39	889	55 days ...	181	19	200
33 " ...	819	23	847	56 " ...	201	11	212
34 " ...	686	37	723	57 " ...	193	17	210
35 " ...	688	36	724	58 " ...	190	16	206
36 " ...	636	19	655	59 " ...	173	24	202
37 " ...	636	34	670	60 " ...	152	12	164
38 " ...	637	36	673	61 to 69 days	285	31	316
39 " ...	614	29	643	70 " 79 "	107	16	123
40 " ...	594	35	629	80 " 89 "	70	15	85
41 " ...	595	22	617	90 " 99 "	45	6	51
42 " ...	503	30	533	100 " 109 "	23	6	29
43 " ...	424	16	440	110 " 119 "	14	9	23
44 " ...	345	20	365	120 " 129 "	11	4	15
45 " ...	342	19	361	130 " 139 "	9	10	19
46 " ...	316	18	334	140 " 149 "	11	3	14
47 " ...	257	21	278	150 " 159 "	6	4	10
48 " ...	282	22	304	160 " 169 "	11	7	18
49 " ...	236	11	247	170 " 179 "	8	7	15
50 " ...	215	16	231	180 " 365 "	32	12	44
51 " ...	192	16	208	1 to 2 years ...	9	5	14
52 " ...	206	13	219	2 years and over	1	5	6
53 " ...	206	15	221				
54 " ...	177	13	190	Total Births	130,720	7,263	137,983

§ 2. Marriages.

1. **Marriages, 1904 to 1914.**—The number of marriages registered in the Commonwealth in 1914 was 43,311, the highest number ever recorded. There has been a steady increase in the annual number of marriages in each State since 1904, and the crude marriage-rate increased similarly in all the States until 1907, with the exception of Western Australia. In 1908 all the States, with the exception of New South Wales and Tasmania, had a lower marriage rate than in 1907, but the rate recovered in 1909 and the three following years, and was considerably higher in 1912 than in 1907 in all the States. In 1913, although the actual number of marriages was greater in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania than it had been in 1912, the marriage rate shewed a decrease in every State with the exception of Tasmania. In 1914 the number of marriages and the marriage rate increased in all the States with the exception of South Australia and Tasmania. The number of marriages in each State since 1904 is shewn below. The rate for 1912 was the highest ever experienced in the Commonwealth.

TOTAL MARRIAGES, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North Terr.	Federal Terr.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	10,422	8,210	3,078	2,526	2,088	1,350	8	...	27,682
1905 ...	10,970	8,774	3,173	2,594	2,123	1,365	5	...	29,004
1906 ...	11,551	8,930	3,588	2,679	2,261	1,399	2	...	30,410
1907 ...	12,187	9,575	4,105	3,070	2,114	1,410	9	...	32,470
1908 ...	12,641	9,335	4,009	3,112	2,012	1,432	10	...	32,551
1909 ...	13,025	9,431	4,543	3,275	1,997	1,494	10	...	33,775
1910 ...	14,307	10,239	4,768	3,661	2,107	1,493	17	...	36,592
1911 ...	15,278	11,088	5,167	4,036	2,421	1,477	10	(a) 5	39,482
1912 ...	16,666	11,738	5,627	4,056	2,524	1,506	24	6	42,147
1913 ...	16,307	11,324	5,655	4,094	2,572	1,620	16	6	41,594
1914 ...	17,357	11,829	5,894	4,010	2,660	1,543	17	1	43,311

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

2. **Marriage Rates, 1904 to 1914.**—The number of marriages registered per thousand of mean population is shewn in the following table for the same period:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE (a), COMMONWEALTH. 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-Terr.	Federal Territory.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	7.24	6.83	5.90	7.08	8.92	7.38	1.90	...	7.02
1905 ...	7.46	7.28	6.00	7.21	8.61	7.40	1.21	...	7.25
1906 ...	7.68	7.36	6.69	7.38	8.89	7.59	0.50	...	7.49
1907 ...	7.89	7.81	7.56	8.35	8.27	7.63	2.35	...	7.87
1908 ...	8.03	7.53	7.24	8.23	7.80	7.64	2.74	...	7.76
1909 ...	8.15	7.48	7.97	8.43	7.59	7.85	2.83	...	7.90
1910 ...	8.76	7.98	8.06	9.21	7.77	7.82	5.00	...	8.37
1911 ...	9.19	8.40	8.41	9.81	8.44	7.76	3.01	(b) 2.81	8.79
1912 ...	9.60	8.65	8.91	9.62	8.37	7.86	7.14	2.95	9.07
1913 ...	9.02	8.13	8.67	9.44	8.19	8.27	4.37	2.45	8.66
1914 ...	9.37	8.31	8.73	9.11	8.22	7.78	4.53	0.38	8.80

(a) Number of marriages (not persons married) per 1000 of mean annual population. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

As in some international tabulations the marriage rates are calculated per 1000 of the unmarried population of 15 years and over, the corresponding rates have been worked out for the Commonwealth for the four last Census periods. The figures comprise in each case the Census year with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following, and are as follows:—Years 1880-82, 48.98; years 1890-92, 45.74; years 1900-02, 42.14; years 1910-12, 50.10. These rates refer, of course, to persons married and not to marriages, as do the rates in the preceding table.

3. Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—A comparison of the Australian marriage rate with that of European countries shews that during the last few years it has only been surpassed by the rate for Ontario, and equalled by the rate of some of the countries of the East of Europe, and that it has been higher than the rate of the countries of Central and Western Europe, and especially than the rate of countries of the North of Europe:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES.—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate.	Country.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate
(Ontario) Canada ...	1913	10.0	Netherlands ...	1913	7.8
New South Wales ...	1914	9.4	Italy ...	1912	7.6
Rumania ...	1913	9.2	France ...	1913	7.5
South Australia ...	1914	9.1	United Kingdom ...	1913	7.5
Bulgaria ...	1910	9.1	Austria ...	1912	7.4
Commonwealth ...	1914	8.8	Switzerland ...	1912	7.3
Japan ...	1910	8.8	Denmark ...	1913	7.2
Queensland ...	1914	8.7	Scotland ...	1913	7.1
Hungary ...	1912	8.6	Spain ...	1913	6.8
New Zealand ...	1914	8.5	Ceylon ...	1913	6.3
Victoria ...	1914	8.3	Norway ...	1913	6.3
Western Australia ...	1914	8.2	Chile ...	1912	6.0
Belgium ...	1912	8.0	Finland ...	1912	5.9
Prussia ...	1912	8.0	Sweden ...	1913	5.9
German Empire ...	1912	7.9	Ireland ...	1913	5.1
Russia, European ...	1909	7.9	Serbia ...	1912	4.4
Tasmania ...	1914	7.8	Jamaica ...	1913	3.1
England and Wales ...	1913	7.8			

4. Age at Marriage.—(a) The age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides will be found in the following table, the previous conjugal condition of the contracting parties being distinguished. It will be seen that no less than 1617 males were married during 1914 who were less than twenty-one years of age. The corresponding number of females was 8574, of whom six were widows, and one was divorced. At the other extreme there were thirty-two men of sixty-five years and upwards, who described themselves bachelors, and thirteen spinsters of corresponding ages.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1914.
COMMONWEALTH.

Age at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
13 years	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
14 "	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14
15 "	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	71
16 "	18	...	...	18	338	...	...	338
17 "	48	...	...	48	941	...	...	941
18 "	190	...	...	190	1,809	1	...	1,810
19 "	451	...	...	451	2,549	2	...	2,551
20 "	910	...	...	910	2,842	3	1	2,846
21 "	2,417	1	...	2,418	4,589	8	4	4,601
22 "	2,984	3	1	2,988	4,007	20	1	4,028
23 "	3,483	9	...	3,492	3,808	21	8	3,837
24 "	3,682	13	3	3,698	3,501	31	3	3,535
25 "	3,630	9	...	3,639	2,988	38	9	3,035
26 "	3,553	27	3	3,583	2,518	57	12	2,587
27 "	3,061	34	5	3,100	2,085	47	15	2,147
28 "	2,800	45	6	2,851	1,748	63	11	1,822
29 "	2,368	46	15	2,429	1,363	58	28	1,449
30 "	1,855	58	12	1,925	1,142	68	19	1,229
31 "	1,416	51	11	1,478	757	62	18	887
32 "	1,222	64	15	1,301	693	61	12	766
33 "	983	70	9	1,062	577	68	26	671
34 "	900	81	14	995	459	67	13	539
35 "	690	82	10	782	399	75	18	492
36 "	583	66	14	663	306	92	7	405
37 "	502	61	14	577	254	68	12	334
38 "	484	81	10	575	234	75	10	319
39 "	377	68	13	458	188	70	16	274
40 "	317	73	5	395	140	73	7	220
41 "	212	66	9	287	84	59	6	149
42 "	217	68	10	295	102	66	8	176
43 "	215	86	9	310	88	57	9	154
44 "	177	69	7	253	67	48	3	118
45 "	153	61	8	222	57	59	9	125
46 "	109	59	12	180	51	62	6	119
47 "	104	51	6	161	48	52	3	103
48 "	81	62	5	148	30	52	4	86
49 "	90	62	7	159	25	55	3	83
50 "	75	80	6	161	19	38	4	61
51 "	46	53	5	104	20	42	...	62
52 "	47	64	2	113	11	34	1	46
53 "	37	47	4	88	9	32	1	42
54 "	35	60	5	100	11	30	2	43
55 "	36	47	1	84	2	21	...	23
56 "	22	52	3	77	7	12	1	20
57 "	18	43	5	66	7	13	2	22
58 "	16	54	2	72	6	17	1	24
59 "	12	34	...	46	2	12	...	14
60 "	18	30	1	49	7	12	...	19
61 "	9	30	...	39	1	3	...	4
62 "	3	21	1	25	2	10	...	12
63 "	3	18	2	23	2	9	1	12
64 "	6	14	...	20	1	9	...	10
65 "	3	16	1	20	1	11	...	12
66 "	4	24	...	28	2	5	...	7
67 "	1	12	...	13	3	4	...	7
68 "	5	15	...	20	1	4	...	5
69 "	2	15	...	17	2	7	...	9
70 "	3	11	...	14	...	3	...	3

**AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1914—Continued.
COMMONWEALTH.**

Age at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
71 years ...	1	10	...	11	1	4	...	5
72 " ...	...	9	...	9	2	3	...	5
73 " ...	1	10	...	11	...	1	...	1
74 " ...	1	10	...	11	...	2	...	2
75 " ...	3	5	...	8	1	...	...	1
76 " ...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	2
77 " ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
78 " ...	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
79 " ...	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	2
80 " ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
81 " ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
82 " ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
83 " ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
84 " ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
86 " ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
87 " ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Not stated ...	13	3	...	16	17	4	...	21
Total ...	40,710	2,330	271	43,311	41,012	1,985	314	43,311

(b) The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides are shewn for single years in "Bulletin of Population and Vital Statistics, No. 32"; a condensation into age-groups of five years is here given :—

RELATIVE AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Ages.	Total Bride- grooms.	Ages of Brides.								
		Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and Upwds.	Not Stated.
Under 20 ...	707	4	469	219	13	1	1	...	...	...
20 to 24 ...	13,506	9	3,308	8,167	1,756	201	53	9	2	1
25 to 29 ...	15,602	4	1,422	7,479	5,354	1,062	212	42	26	1
30 to 34 ...	6,761	...	358	2,102	2,449	1,357	387	82	25	1
35 to 39 ...	3,055	...	107	604	932	756	465	130	60	1
40 to 44 ...	1,540	...	31	174	336	387	333	198	80	1
45 to 49 ...	870	...	8	60	118	164	192	141	185	2
50 to 54 ...	566	...	4	25	51	62	106	115	203	...
55 to 59 ...	345	...	4	11	17	32	50	52	178	1
60 to 64 ...	156	...	...	3	12	11	16	24	90	...
65 and upwards ...	187	...	...	1	2	9	9	24	142	...
Not stated ...	16	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	13
Total Brides ...	43,311	17	5,711	18,847	11,040	4,042	1,824	817	992	21

5. **Previous Conjugal Condition.**—In a previous table the total number of bachelors and spinsters, widowed and divorced persons, who were married during the year 1914, was shewn. In the following table the relative conjugal condition of the contracting parties is given :—

RELATIVE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Conjugal Condition.		Total Bridegrooms.	Brides.		
			Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
Bridegrooms {	Bachelors ...	40,710	39,147	1,319	244
	Widowers ...	2,330	1,640	637	53
	Divorced ...	271	225	29	17
Total Brides ...		43,311	41,012	1,985	314

6. **Birthplaces of Persons Married.**—Information as to the birthplaces of persons who were married in 1914 was not obtained in the State of Western Australia; the following figures refer, therefore, only to New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and Federal Territory. As might be expected, there were more brides than bridegrooms who were natives of the Commonwealth. In "Bulletin No. 32, Commonwealth Demography," the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides will be found tabulated.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1914.
COMMONWEALTH (a).

Birthplaces.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.	Birthplaces.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
AUSTRALASIA—			ASIA—cont.—		
New South Wales ...	12,745	14,403	Philippine Islands ...	1	...
Victoria ...	10,792	11,235	Syria ...	16	9
Queensland...	3,923	4,805	Other Asiatic Countries	2	2
South Australia ...	3,541	3,867	AFRICA—		
Western Australia ...	67	49	Cape of Good Hope...	8	...
Tasmania ...	1,632	1,767	Mauritius ...	6	2
Northern Territory ...	6	10	Natal ...	2	...
New Zealand ...	569	327	S. Africa (Undefined)	39	22
EUROPE—			Other African British Possessions	1	1
England ...	4,362	2,575	Egypt ...	4	...
Wales ...	101	47	Other African Countries	2	...
Scotland ...	1,137	722	AMERICA—		
Ireland ...	552	391	Canada ...	44	10
Isle of Man ...	9	2	Newfoundland ...	1	1
Other European British Possessions	19	7	Other American British Possessions	1	1
Austria-Hungary ...	25	10	Argentine Republic...	2	...
Belgium ...	7	1	Brazil ...	1	...
Denmark ...	50	14	Mexico ...	1	1
France ...	26	25	United States ...	142	47
Germany ...	270	101	Other American Countries	15	7
Greece ...	27	3	POLYNESIA—		
Italy ...	71	42	Fiji ...	14	10
Netherlands ...	25	11	Papua ...	...	1
Norway ...	35	9	Other Polynesian British Possessions	2	...
Portugal ...	1	3	New Caledonia ...	5	2
Russia ...	61	26	New Hebrides ...	1	...
Spain ...	7	3	Samoa ...	2	...
Sweden ...	69	8	Other Polynesian Islands	3	...
Switzerland ...	13	5	South Sea Islands (so described)	21	2
Other European Countries	7	5	At sea ...	34	14
ASIA—			Not stated ...	12	10
British India ...	50	21	Total	40,651	40,651
Ceylon ...	4	3			
Hong Kong ...	1	...			
Straits Settlements	1	1			
China ...	51	9			
Japan ...	10	1			
Java ...	3	1			

(a) Exclusive of Western Australia.

7. **Occupations and Ages of Bridegrooms.**—A tabulation has been made of the occupations and ages of all males married in the Commonwealth in the years 1907 to 1914. In "Bulletin No. 32" the 1914 tabulation is shewn for orders of occupations: here it is repeated for classes only, with a subdivision of the Industrial class and of the class of Primary Producers. The average ages of the persons

falling under those twelve subdivisions were determined, and it appears that, apart from the Indefinite class, which consists chiefly of persons who have retired from business and who are living on their own means, and where a high average age may naturally be expected, the average age ranges from 27.94 in the Transport and Communication and Manufacturing classes to 32.16 years in the Pastoral class. The averages for the five years 1907-1911 and the figures for 1912 and 1913 have been added for the purposes of comparison. The results obtained are shewn in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Ages at Marriage.	Professional.	Domestic.	Mercantile.	Transport and Communication.	Industrial.			Primary Producers.				Indefinite.
					Manu- facturing.	Building and Construction.	Indefinite Industrial Workers.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Mines and Quarries.	Other Primary Producers.	
16 years ...	1	1	3	4	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
17 " ...	...	...	8	8	9	2	15	3	...	...	3	...
18 " ...	7	4	27	28	38	11	46	11	4	12	1	1
19 " ...	6	15	63	57	93	37	125	24	4	16	5	...
20 " ...	26	16	113	142	166	71	240	60	9	62	5	...
21 " ...	97	47	320	319	482	178	614	199	43	97	20	2
22 " ...	145	73	410	369	521	233	768	254	50	134	27	4
23 " ...	178	106	536	478	529	246	838	331	69	148	27	6
24 " ...	215	78	626	479	612	271	781	412	63	122	33	6
25 " ...	239	83	633	483	515	274	776	386	81	129	34	6
26 " ...	258	67	641	427	543	256	711	442	86	125	21	6
27 " ...	246	78	569	346	434	217	591	396	83	112	24	4
28 " ...	243	63	531	318	362	197	551	381	101	77	25	2
29 " ...	199	58	440	267	300	165	486	341	73	74	23	3
30 " ...	163	50	341	199	255	116	373	264	65	73	20	3
31 " ...	123	35	251	154	189	73	312	231	46	49	13	2
32 " ...	107	40	212	117	169	78	266	211	53	34	12	2
33 " ...	89	30	210	102	109	52	219	159	43	35	10	4
34 " ...	85	25	175	86	112	61	209	150	50	33	5	4
35 to 39 years ...	242	82	534	265	314	130	627	533	142	148	29	9
40 " 44 " ...	123	60	265	121	152	79	310	260	81	66	16	7
45 " 49 " ...	62	31	130	58	76	30	177	146	54	35	7	14
50 years and upwards ...	77	41	189	100	147	82	256	182	68	57	19	36
Not stated ...	2	...	1	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	1	1
Total ...	2,933	1,083	7,231	4,927	6,140	2,913	9,298	5,378	1,268	1,638	380	122
Average age—years (1914)	30.03	30.07	29.31	27.94	27.94	28.56	28.73	30.35	32.16	28.55	29.92	40.28
" " (1913)	30.54	29.82	29.33	23.07	27.95	28.81	28.45	30.79	32.24	29.08	30.02	42.38
" " (1912)	30.75	30.29	29.45	28.70	27.58	30.33	28.57	30.85	32.09	28.94	29.54	41.90
" " (1907-1911)	31.12	30.32	29.73	28.65	28.27	29.11	28.83	30.99	32.50	29.14	29.43	41.60

The average age at marriage of brides has slowly risen from 25.56 years in 1907 to 25.78 years in 1913 and 1914. The figures for the eight years are:—1907, 25.56 years; 1908, 25.67 years; 1909, 25.74 years; 1910, 25.77 years; 1911, 25.74 years; 1912, 25.74 years; 1913, 25.78 years; and 1914, 25.78 years. For the five years 1907-11 the average age was 25.70 years, compared with 25.74 years in 1912, and 25.78 years in 1913 and 1914. As the average age of all bridegrooms during 1914 was 29.13 years, it follows that brides are on an average not quite three years and a half younger than bridegrooms.

8. Fertility of Marriages.—The quotient obtained by division of the nuptial births registered, say during the five years 1910 to 1914, by the number of marriages registered during the five years 1905 to 1909, *i.e.*, the period antecedent by five years to the period of the births, has been called the "fertility of marriages." This works out at 3.86, or in other words, the number of children to be expected from every marriage in the Commonwealth is under four. This method, while not professing any claim to accuracy, generally furnishes results which agree fairly well with those found by more elaborate and careful investigation, but in this instance it is, owing chiefly to the fictitious increase in the number of births shewn in 1912, rather higher than for a number of years prior to 1912. For the period 1907-11 the result was 3.43, for the year 1912, 3.87, and for the year 1913, 3.85.

9. Registration of Marriages.—In all the States of the Commonwealth marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion, whose names are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers, in most cases district registrars. The percentage of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion has fluctuated during the last eleven years between 96.50 per cent. in 1913 and 97.55 per cent. in 1909. The figures for the individual States in 1914 were: New South Wales, 97.77 per cent.; Victoria, 97.36 per cent.; Queensland, 95.71 per cent.; South Australia, 95.54 per cent.; Western Australia, 87.44 per cent.; and Tasmania, 98.12 per cent., the percentage for the Commonwealth being 96.54. The registered ministers in 1914 belonged to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, can hardly be regarded as having any valid existence. A number of these have been omitted from the tabulation, and are bracketed under the heading "Other Christians." The figures for 1914 are shewn in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Ter.	Com'-wealth
Church of England ...	7,454	3,255	1,620	957	1,074	576	6	1	14,943
Roman Catholic Church ...	3,073	2,098	1,174	438	455	217	4	...	7,459
Presbyterian Church of Aust. ...	2,338	2,225	891	215	189	179	...	...	6,037
Methodist Church ...	2,667	1,836	1,015	1,193	378	242	2	...	7,333
Congregational Church ...	562	1,039	164	257	96	136	...	...	2,254
Baptist Church ...	373	500	291	256	61	81	...	...	1,562
Church of Christ ...	254	283	19	238	28	22	...	...	844
Lutheran Church ...	24	63	140	203	8	...	...	...	438
Greek Orthodox Church ...	11	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	17
Unitarian Church ...	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	22
Salvation Army ...	73	64	44	42	21	11	...	...	255
Seventh-Day Adventists ...	19	16	4	5	6	1	...	...	51
Other Christians ...	50	90	273	23	...	49	...	...	485
Hebrew ...	48	44	5	3	8	...	...	...	108
Registrar's Office ...	387	312	253	179	334	29	5	...	1,499
Unspecified ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	17,357	11,829	5,894	4,010	2,660	1,543	17	1	43,311

10. Mark Signatures.—The marriage registers afford some clue, even if an imperfect one, to the illiteracy of the adult population, since a small and constantly diminishing percentage of bridegrooms and brides sign the registers with marks.

(i.) *Males and Females, 1904 to 1914.* For a number of years, with the exception of 1905, 1908, 1910, 1912, and 1913 mark signatures by males have been slightly more numerous than those by females, the percentages for the Commonwealth during the past eleven years having been as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF MARK SIGNATURES AT MARRIAGE, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year. ...	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Male ...	0.95	0.91	0.92	0.81	0.71	0.65	0.56	0.56	0.43	0.36	0.41
Female	0.91	0.93	0.86	0.70	0.73	0.62	0.59	0.54	0.45	0.38	0.38

(ii.) *Mark Signatures in Commonwealth States, 1904 to 1914.* The following table shews that while the Tasmanian percentage has been the highest, and the Victorian the lowest, in each of the eleven years under review, there has been a marked decrease in every State:—

PERCENTAGE OF MARK SIGNATURES AT MARRIAGE, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Terr.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	0.90	0.54	1.72	0.65	0.53	2.85	...	...	0.93
1905 ...	1.12	0.44	1.39	0.83	0.57	2.12	...	...	0.92
1906 ...	0.94	0.43	1.67	0.65	0.66	2.18	25.00	...	0.89
1907 ...	0.87	0.36	1.14	0.55	0.64	2.02	...	...	0.76
1908 ...	0.79	0.33	1.20	0.56	0.82	1.57	...	...	0.72
1909 ...	0.60	0.22	1.16	0.55	0.68	2.07	30.00	...	0.64
1910 ...	0.61	0.29	0.92	0.44	0.52	1.17	29.41	...	0.53
1911 ...	0.54	0.22	0.84	0.46	0.78	1.96	15.00	(a)...	0.55
1912 ...	0.33	0.27	0.60	0.54	0.61	1.29	25.00	...	0.44
1913 ...	0.33	0.17	0.45	0.34	0.78	1.20	8.33	...	0.37
1914 ...	0.36	0.19	0.59	0.45	0.53	1.00	1.47	...	0.39

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

A complete disappearance of mark signatures is hardly to be expected, for the available information tends to show that two-thirds of those who sign with marks are natives of their respective States, who apparently have not made use of the advantages offered to them by the State schools.

§ 3. Deaths.

1. Male and Female Deaths, 1904 to 1914.—The total number of deaths registered in the Commonwealth from 1904 to 1914 inclusive, gives an annual average of 27,039 males and 19,912 females, the details being as follow :—

MALE DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Terr.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	8,733	7,992	3,259	2,019	1,823	1,061	52	...	24,939
1905 ...	8,709	8,273	3,499	2,003	1,738	1,061	38	...	25,311
1906 ...	8,715	8,342	3,212	2,053	1,878	1,118	56	...	25,374
1907 ...	9,444	7,977	3,482	1,998	1,866	1,083	89	...	25,939
1908 ...	9,298	8,816	3,500	2,029	1,800	1,112	77	...	26,632
1909 ...	9,184	8,070	3,419	2,080	1,671	1,030	60	...	25,514
1910 ...	9,339	8,128	3,594	2,163	1,760	1,098	72	...	26,154
1911 ...	9,973	8,355	4,060	2,179	1,923	1,037	59	(a) 5	27,591
1912 ...	11,094	9,072	4,305	2,409	2,210	1,130	61	4	30,285
1913 ...	11,508	8,495	4,195	2,563	1,852	1,189	53	4	29,859
1914 ...	10,984	9,017	4,132	2,621	1,942	1,063	69	7	29,835
Rate, (b) 1914	11.32	12.65	11.32	11.87	10.70	10.35	22.57	4.22	11.67

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

(b) Number of deaths per 1000 of mean population.

FEMALE DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Terr.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	6,627	6,401	1,991	1,700	994	913	7	...	18,633
1905 ...	6,269	6,403	2,004	1,753	981	783	5	...	18,203
1906 ...	6,260	6,895	1,883	1,819	1,206	893	3	...	18,959
1907 ...	6,967	6,562	2,116	1,738	1,065	915	3	...	19,366
1908 ...	6,757	6,950	2,180	1,805	1,079	1,017	6	...	19,794
1909 ...	6,626	6,366	2,111	1,702	1,033	812	8	...	18,658
1910 ...	6,819	6,604	2,150	1,851	980	1,022	10	...	19,436
1911 ...	7,173	6,861	2,484	1,859	1,000	890	6	(a) 5	20,278
1912 ...	7,768	7,517	2,616	1,927	1,125	927	6	6	21,892
1913 ...	8,191	6,979	2,588	2,130	1,082	942	11	7	21,930
1914 ...	7,736	7,486	2,599	2,092	1,101	855	12	4	21,885
Rate, (b) 1914	8.77	10.53	8.89	9.54	7.75	8.94	17.29	3.94	9.27

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

(b) Number of deaths per 1000 of mean population.

2. Male and Female Death Rates, 1914.—The crude male and female death rates for 1914 only are given in the last line of the preceding tables. Victoria has the highest rate both for males and for females, while Western Australia has the lowest male and the lowest female death rate. The rates for the two Territories are based on very small numbers, and comparisons with the States are misleading.

Owing to differences in the age constitution of the six States, the crude rates are not, however, strictly comparable, but for the purposes of calculating the "Index of Mortality" (see page 185) a distribution into five age-groups has been made, and the death rates are shewn for males and females in each State in five-year age groups for the three years 1910-1912, that is, for the census year and for the year immediately preceding and following, on page 180.

3. Death Rates of Various Countries.—A comparison with foreign States is, for the same reason, apt to shew the Commonwealth in too favourable a light, but even if an allowance for the different age constitution were made, it would still be found occupying a very enviable position. The following table gives particulars of the death rates of various countries for the latest available years:—

DEATH RATES (a) OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.	Country.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.
New Zealand ...	1914	9.3	Scotland ...	1913	15.5
Western Australia ...	1914	9.4	German Empire ...	1912	15.6
Tasmania ...	1914	9.7	Finland ...	1912	16.3
Queensland ...	1914	10.0	Ireland ...	1913	17.1
New South Wales ...	1914	10.1	France ...	1913	17.7
Commonwealth ...	1914	10.5	Italy ...	1912	18.2
South Australia ...	1914	10.7	Austria ...	1912	20.5
Victoria ...	1914	11.6	Japan ...	1910	21.1
Netherlands ...	1913	12.3	Serbia ...	1912	21.1
Denmark ...	1913	12.5	Jamaica ...	1913	21.7
Ontario (Canada) ...	1913	12.7	Spain ...	1913	22.1
Norway ...	1913	13.2	Bulgaria ...	1910	23.2
Sweden ...	1913	13.6	Hungary ...	1912	23.3
England and Wales ...	1913	13.7	Rumania ...	1913	25.9
Switzerland ...	1912	14.1	Ceylon ...	1913	28.4
United Kingdom ...	1913	14.2	Russia, European ...	1909	28.9
Belgium ...	1912	14.8	Chile ...	1912	29.7
Prussia ...	1912	15.5			

(a) Number of deaths per 1000 of mean population.

4. Total Deaths, 1904 to 1914.—The total number of deaths in each of the Commonwealth States during the eleven years 1904 to 1914, is shewn below:—

TOTAL DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	North Terr.	Federal Terr.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	15,360	14,393	5,250	3,719	2,817	1,974	59	...	43,572
1905 ...	14,978	14,676	5,503	3,761	2,709	1,844	43	...	43,514
1906 ...	14,975	15,237	5,095	3,872	3,084	2,011	59	...	44,333
1907 ...	16,411	14,539	5,598	3,736	2,931	1,998	92	...	45,305
1908 ...	16,055	15,766	5,680	3,834	2,879	2,129	83	...	46,426
1909 ...	16,810	14,436	5,530	3,782	2,704	1,842	68	...	44,172
1910 ...	16,158	14,732	5,744	4,014	2,740	2,120	82	...	45,590
1911 ...	17,146	15,216	6,544	4,038	2,923	1,927	65	(a) 10	47,869
1912 ...	18,862	16,589	6,921	4,336	3,335	2,057	67	10	52,177
1913 ...	19,699	15,474	6,783	4,693	2,934	2,131	64	11	51,789
1914 ...	18,726	16,503	6,731	4,718	3,043	1,918	81	11	51,720

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

5. Crude Death Rates, 1904 to 1914.—The death rate for 1914 shewed an increase on that for 1913 in Victoria and Western Australia, and a decrease in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and the Commonwealth as a whole. The rates for each State, South Australia excepted, are below the average for the period, and in Tasmania the rate was the lowest on record, while in Western Australia 1913 had been slightly more favourable. The Commonwealth rate for 1914 was lower than in any of the other years of the period under review excepting the years 1909 and 1910, and below the average for the period.

CRUDE DEATH RATE (a), COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North Terr.	Federal Terr.	C'wealth.
1904 ...	10.67	11.97	10.06	10.42	12.04	10.79	13.98	...	11.05
1905 ...	10.18	12.17	10.40	10.45	10.98	10.00	10.42	...	10.88
1906 ...	9.95	12.55	9.50	10.66	12.12	10.91	14.84	...	10.92
1907 ...	10.63	11.86	10.31	10.16	11.47	10.81	24.07	...	10.99
1908 ...	10.20	12.71	10.26	10.14	11.17	11.36	22.71	...	11.07
1909 ...	9.89	11.45	9.70	9.74	10.27	9.68	19.22	...	10.33
1910 ...	9.89	11.49	9.71	10.09	10.11	11.10	24.10	...	10.43
1911 ...	10.32	11.52	10.65	9.82	10.19	10.13	19.58	(b) 5.62	10.66
1912 ...	10.86	12.23	10.96	10.28	11.06	10.73	19.95	4.91	11.23
1913 ...	10.89	11.11	10.39	10.82	9.34	10.87	17.49	4.49	10.78
1914 ...	10.11	11.59	9.97	10.71	9.41	9.67	21.59	4.16	10.51

(a) Number of deaths per thousand of mean population for year. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

6. Male and Female Death Rates, 1904 to 1914.—The rise in the Commonwealth rate from 1905 to 1907 was due to an increase in the female death rate, while the increase in 1908 was practically limited to the male death rate, as the subjoined table shews. The decrease from 1908 to 1909 was fairly equal for the male and female rates, and the increase in 1910 was due to a rise in the female rate. From 1910 to 1911, and again from 1911 to 1912 the increase in the male rate was about one and a half times as marked as that in the female rate, while the decrease from 1912 to 1913 was more than twice as great for the male rate than for the female rate. The decrease from 1913 to 1914 was fairly equal for the male and female rates.

MALE AND FEMALE DEATH RATES (a), COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Male rate	12.12	12.14	12.01	12.11	12.24	11.51	11.54	11.82	12.51	11.93	11.67
F'male „	9.88	9.50	9.73	9.77	9.81	9.06	9.24	9.40	9.84	9.53	9.27
Crude total rate	11.05	10.88	10.92	10.99	11.07	10.33	10.43	10.66	11.23	10.78	10.51

(a) Number of deaths per thousand of mean population.

7. Infantile Death Rate.—(i.) *Deaths and Death Rates of Male and Female Infants, 1904 to 1914.* Improvement continues to take place in the infantile death rate since 1904, in which year it stood at 81.77 per thousand births registered, while in 1914 it had fallen to 71.47 per thousand, a rate lower than that experienced in any previous year, 1911 excepted. In the following table, which shews both the total number of deaths of children under one year and the rate per thousand births since 1904, males and females are distinguished. The universal experience that during the first few years of life the excess of male births tends to disappear, as a consequence of the higher death rate of male infants, is shewn by the fact that out of 665,625 male infants born from 1904 to 1914, 55,242 died during their first year of life, while of 633,061 female infants the number who died was only 42,934:—

**NUMBER OF INFANTILE DEATHS AND RATES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY,
COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.**

Year.	Registered Deaths under one year.			Rate of Infantile Mortality (a).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1904 ...	4,713	3,800	8,513	88.33	74.87	81.77
1905 ...	4,884	3,696	8,580	90.62	72.41	81.76
1906 ...	5,002	3,981	8,983	90.10	76.01	83.26
1907 ...	4,993	3,952	8,945	88.39	73.38	81.06
1908 ...	4,885	3,791	8,676	85.53	69.65	77.78
1909 ...	4,604	3,559	8,163	78.73	64.02	71.56
1910 ...	4,916	3,822	8,738	81.65	67.53	74.81
1911 ...	4,745	3,624	8,369	75.91	60.72	68.49
1912 ...	5,446	4,102	9,548	80.06	63.04	71.74
1913 ...	5,472	4,328	9,800	78.81	65.30	72.21
1914 ...	5,582	4,279	9,861	79.06	63.51	71.47

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1000 births registered.

(ii.) *Infantile Mortality, 1904 to 1914.* Divided among the States and Territories, the rates of infantile mortality during the last eleven years was as follows:—

RATES (a) OF INFANTILE MORTALITY, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Federal Territory.	Com'-wealth.
1904 ...	82.42	77.92	76.13	70.00	113.02	90.70	212.12	...	81.77
1905 ...	80.55	83.30	75.52	72.80	104.19	80.65	111.11	...	81.76
1906 ...	74.53	92.92	74.68	75.66	110.00	90.19	160.00	...	83.26
1907 ...	88.46	72.60	77.65	66.23	97.51	82.97	135.19	...	81.06
1908 ...	75.20	86.05	70.67	69.50	84.72	75.16	58.82	...	77.78
1909 ...	73.87	71.36	71.50	60.91	78.01	64.91	111.11	...	71.56
1910 ...	74.71	76.88	62.90	70.21	78.18	101.68	200.00	...	74.81
1911 ...	69.46	68.70	65.36	60.60	76.01	73.39	96.77	(b) 33.34	68.49
1912 ...	71.00	74.48	71.73	61.68	82.06	66.80	121.21	76.92	71.74
1913 ...	77.78	70.53	63.35	69.83	70.30	70.68	115.38	22.73	72.21
1914 ...	69.29	78.27	63.93	75.79	68.12	71.46	51.72	...	71.47

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1000 births registered. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

The movement has been a fairly regular one, shewing slight increases in the rates during 1906, 1910, and 1913. The minimum rates in the six States occurred at different periods, viz., Tasmania, in 1909; Queensland, in 1910; Victoria and South Australia, in 1911; New South Wales and Western Australia, in 1914. The regrettable increase in the Victorian rate for 1908 over that of 1907 was wholly due to the large mortality caused by the phenomenal heat of January, 1908. With the exception of Queensland, where the 1908 rate was exceptionally low, the 1909 rate was the lowest ever experienced up to that date in any of the States. A rise occurred in every State in 1910, with the exception of Queensland, which was counterbalanced by a considerable decrease during 1911 in every State but Queensland. In 1912 the rates shewed a rise in every State except Tasmania, and this was followed by a decrease in 1913 in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, and by a further rise in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. In 1914 the rates increased in every State except New South Wales and Western Australia, the increases in Victoria and South Australia being particularly noticeable. The decrease in New South Wales was, however, large enough to fully counterbalance the increases in the other States, so that the Commonwealth rate for 1914 was the lowest on record.

(iii.) *Infantile Mortality in Various Countries and Cities.* Compared with European countries, the cities and States of the Commonwealth occupy a very enviable position, and it may be pointed out that experience has shewn that a high birth rate is often, though not invariably, accompanied by a high infantile death rate. The figures in the subjoined tables relate to the latest years for which returns are available:—

RATE (a) OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	Crude Birth Rate. (b)	Country.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	Crude Birth Rate. (b)
New Zealand ...	1913	59	26.0	Scotland ...	1913	110	25.5
Queensland ...	1914	64	29.5	Ontario (Canada)...	1913	117	24.0
Western Australia ...	1914	68	28.5	Belgium ...	1912	120	22.6
Norway ...	1912	68	25.6	Italy ...	1912	130	32.4
New South Wales ...	1914	69	29.0	Prussia ...	1912	146	28.9
Commonwealth ...	1914	71	28.1	Serbia ...	1911	146	36.2
Tasmania ...	1914	71	30.3	German Empire ...	1912	147	28.3
Sweden ...	1911	72	24.0	Spain ...	1907	158	33.6
South Australia ...	1914	76	29.3	Bulgaria ...	1910	159	41.7
Victoria ...	1914	78	25.5	Japan ...	1910	160	33.9
France ...	1912	78	19.0	Jamaica ...	1913	171	35.3
Netherlands ...	1913	91	28.1	Austria ...	1912	180	31.3
Denmark ...	1913	94	25.6	Hungary ...	1912	186	36.3
Switzerland ...	1912	94	24.1	Ceylon ...	1913	189	38.6
Ireland ...	1913	97	22.8	Rumania ...	1913	202	42.1
England and Wales	1913	108	23.9	Russia, European	1909	248	44.0
United Kingdom ...	1913	108	24.0	Chile ...	1911	332	38.5
Finland ...	1912	109	29.1				

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1000 births registered. (b) Number of births per 1000 of mean population.

RATE (a) OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)
Amsterdam ...	1912	64	Belfast ...	1912	129
The Hague... ..	1912	66	Hamburg ...	1912	130
Sydney ...	1914	69	Strassburg ...	1912	131
Brisbane ...	1914	69	Leipzig ...	1912	133
Perth ...	1914	69	Stuttgart ...	1912	133
Rotterdam ...	1912	79	Munich ...	1912	134
Melbourne ...	1914	84	Antwerp ...	1912	140
Adelaide ...	1914	84	Dublin ...	1912	140
Stockholm ...	1912	86	Budapest ...	1912	141
London ...	1912	91	Berlin ...	1912	142
Zurich ...	1910	93	Marseilles ...	1911	144
Buenos Aires ...	1912	96	Vienna ...	1912	149
Copenhagen ...	1912	98	Cologne ...	1912	152
Rome ...	1912	101	Warsaw ...	1912	156
Milan ...	1912	102	Madrid ...	1912	157
Frankfort-on-Maine	1912	102	Breslau ...	1912	163
Hobart ...	1914	102	Brussels ...	1912	166
Paris ...	1912	103	Prague ...	1911	172
Edinburgh ...	1912	105	Rio de Janeiro ...	1912	174
Christiania ...	1912	108	Trieste ...	1912	184
Toronto ...	1911	114	Bucharest ...	1912	185
Dresden ...	1912	116	Moscow (excl. of Found- ling Hospital.)	1911	241
Lyons ...	1911	119	Montreal ...	1911	242
Glasgow ...	1912	124	Petrograd ...	1912	249

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1000 births registered.

(iv.) *The Effect of Infantile Mortality on Birth Rate.* It has been contended by certain investigators that the birth-rate question is intimately related to that of infantile mortality, and that in many cases a declining birth rate may be to a large extent accounted for by a decline in the infantile death rate, since, in the case in which an infant has survived, the period elapsing before the birth of the next child is likely to be longer than in the case in which the infant has died. It may indeed be readily admitted that in any community the birth rate may be affected in a definite way by variations of infantile mortality, but careful investigation of the question serves to shew that, whether considered from the theoretical aspect with a view to determining the *maximum* and the *probable* effects which a given change in the rate of infantile mortality would produce in the birth rate, or from the practical point of view by observing the fluctuations in the birth rates of various countries which have been collateral with changes in their rates of infantile mortality, there is little ground for the contention that the rate of infantile mortality is an important factor in determining the variations in the birth rate. One calculation which has been made on the basis of normal Australian conditions indicates that the *maximum* effect of increasing the rate of infantile mortality 100 per cent. would, in the absence of other disturbing causes, be to increase the birth rate by only $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., whilst the *probable* effect would be considerably less than this. In other words, the *maximum* effect of an increase in the rate of infantile mortality from 100 to 200 per 1000 births would be to increase the birth rate from say 30 to 31 per 1000 of population. It may be noted too, that although in some countries an increase in birth-rate accompanies an increase in the rate of infantile mortality, in others the birth rate would appear to be quite unaffected by such an increase, while in the case of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the tendency apparently exhibited is for an increase in the rate of infantile mortality to be associated with a decrease in the birth rate. The conclusion which these results appear to warrant is that although infantile mortality undoubtedly tends on the whole to increase the birth rate, the practical effect produced is so slight that the existence of such a relation may in any instance be quite masked by more important causes of variation.

8. **Deaths in Age-Groups, 1904 to 1914.**—A distribution into age-groups has been made of the 516,467 deaths which occurred in the Commonwealth from 1904 to 1914, and the results are tabulated for each State. It is, however, sufficient here to shew the results for the Commonwealth as a whole, which are as follows:—

DEATHS IN AGE-GROUPS, COMMONWEALTH, 1904 to 1914.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Total Males.	Percentage of Total Females.	Percentage of Total.
Under 1 year ...	55,242	42,934	98,176	18.57	19.60	19.02
1 year and under 5 ...	16,495	14,810	31,305	5.54	6.76	6.07
5 years and under 20 ...	16,344	14,372	30,716	5.50	6.56	5.96
20 years and under 40 ...	39,070	34,883	73,953	13.14	15.93	14.33
40 years and under 60 ...	62,311	36,317	98,628	20.95	16.58	19.11
60 years and under 65 ...	17,286	10,477	27,763	5.81	4.78	5.38
65 years and over ...	90,126	65,127	155,253	30.30	29.74	30.00
Age not stated ...	559	114	673	0.19	0.05	0.13
Total ...	297,433	219,034	516,467	100.00	100.00	100.00

9. **Deaths at Single Ages and in Age-Groups, 1914.**—The 51,720 deaths which were registered in the Commonwealth in the year 1914 will be found tabulated under single years, and in groups of five years for each State and Territory, in "Bulletin No.

32, Commonwealth Demography, 1914." It has been thought advisable to tabulate the deaths during the first two years of life in greater detail. The first month has, therefore, been shewn in weeks, and the twenty-three months up to the end of the second year in months. This tabulation shews a great number of children dying during the first week, the number gradually diminishing towards the end of the second year. The particulars relating to the Commonwealth are given in the following table :—

**DEATHS AT SINGLE AGES AND IN AGE-GROUPS, 1914,
COMMONWEALTH.**

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 week ...	1,841	1,289	3,130	10 years ...	70	43	113
1 week and under 2 ...	366	254	620	11 " ...	74	55	129
2 weeks " " 3 ...	220	152	372	12 " ...	63	54	117
3 " " " 4 ...	202	131	333	13 " ...	82	50	132
				14 " ...	82	75	157
Total under one month ...	2,629	1,826	4,455	Total 10 years and under 15	371	277	648
1 month and under 2 ...	451	311	762	15 years ...	90	78	168
2 months " " 3 ...	399	291	690	16 " ...	94	76	170
3 " " " 4 ...	327	285	612	17 " ...	113	73	186
4 " " " 5 ...	307	267	574	18 " ...	115	83	198
5 " " " 6 ...	267	243	510	19 " ...	152	112	264
6 " " " 7 ...	265	222	487	Total 15 years and under 20	564	422	986
7 " " " 8 ...	201	204	405	20 years ...	164	126	290
8 " " " 9 ...	221	156	377	21 " ...	168	134	302
9 " " " 10 ...	193	179	372	22 " ...	197	140	337
10 " " " 11 ...	149	175	324	23 " ...	169	176	345
11 " " " 12 ...	173	120	293	24 " ...	188	173	361
Total under 1 year ...	5,582	4,279	9,861	Total 20 years and under 25	886	749	1,635
12 months and under 13 ...	294	229	523	25 years ...	191	182	373
13 " " " 14 ...	83	70	153	26 " ...	213	184	397
14 " " " 15 ...	91	67	158	27 " ...	196	161	357
15 " " " 16 ...	82	87	169	28 " ...	221	194	415
16 " " " 17 ...	63	53	116	29 " ...	213	161	374
17 " " " 18 ...	40	44	84	Total 25 years and under 30	1,034	882	1,916
18 " " " 19 ...	83	49	132	30 years ...	232	163	395
19 " " " 20 ...	50	42	92	31 " ...	121	132	253
20 " " " 21 ...	29	36	65	32 " ...	213	178	391
21 " " " 22 ...	35	37	72	33 " ...	184	168	352
22 " " " 23 ...	30	31	61	34 " ...	210	178	388
23 " " " 24 ...	29	29	58	Total 30 years and under 35	960	819	1,779
Total under 2 years ...	6,491	5,053	11,544	35 years ...	242	155	397
2 years ...	387	298	685	36 " ...	214	177	391
3 " ...	241	212	453	37 " ...	242	149	391
4 " ...	158	183	341	38 " ...	251	186	437
Total under 5 years ...	7,277	5,746	13,023	39 " ...	181	162	343
5 years ...	128	130	267	Total 35 years and under 40	1,130	829	1,959
6 " ...	108	125	233				
7 " ...	100	82	182				
8 " ...	112	96	208				
9 " ...	107	66	173				
Total 5 years and under 10	555	508	1,063				

DEATHS AT SINGLE AGES AND IN AGE-GROUPS, 1914—Continued.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
40 years	280	154	434	75 years	450	349	799
41 "	193	151	344	76 "	382	333	715
42 "	245	181	426	77 "	386	293	679
43 "	266	167	433	78 "	443	335	778
44 "	253	164	417	79 "	338	327	665
Total 40 years and under 45	1,237	817	2,054	Total 75 years and under 80	1,999	1,637	3,636
45 years	330	179	509	80 years	423	352	775
46 "	314	169	483	81 "	319	238	557
47 "	278	177	455	82 "	347	278	625
48 "	327	207	534	83 "	280	239	519
49 "	350	196	546	84 "	284	257	541
Total 45 years and under 50	1,599	928	2,527	Total 80 years and under 85	1,653	1,364	3,017
50 years	430	207	637	85 years	222	214	436
51 "	285	155	440	86 "	198	150	348
52 "	379	207	586	87 "	152	146	298
53 "	360	201	561	88 "	142	129	271
54 "	390	231	621	89 "	95	80	175
Total 50 years and under 55	1,844	1,001	2,845	Total 85 years and under 90	809	719	1,528
55 years	363	201	564	90 years	80	88	168
56 "	382	228	610	91 "	32	47	79
57 "	403	229	632	92 "	49	38	87
58 "	397	212	609	93 "	30	32	62
59 "	321	194	515	94 "	27	37	64
Total 55 years and under 60	1,866	1,064	2,930	Total 90 years and under 95	218	242	460
60 years	453	219	672	95 years	10	28	38
61 "	257	144	401	96 "	11	11	22
62 "	334	203	537	97 "	7	8	15
63 "	384	244	628	98 "	3	5	8
64 "	373	228	601	99 "	3	8	11
Total 60 years and under 65	1,801	1,038	2,839	Total 95 yrs. and under 100	34	60	94
65 years	471	271	742	100 years	4	4	8
66 "	311	228	539	101 "	1	2	3
67 "	351	234	585	102 "	1	1	2
68 "	325	268	593	103 "	1	1	2
69 "	359	266	625	104 "	1	1	2
Total 65 years and under 70	1,877	1,267	3,144	105 "	1	1	2
70 years	463	313	776	Total 100 years and over...	6	9	15
71 "	326	219	545	Age not stated	39	13	52
72 "	425	308	733	Total all ages	29,835	21,885	51,720
73 "	431	306	737				
74 "	431	348	779				
Total 70 years and under 75	2,076	1,494	3,570				

The following tables shew the death rate per 1000 living at each age for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912, viz., the Census year 1911, and the years immediately preceding and following. The Northern Territory is included with South Australia, and the Federal Territory with New South Wales :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1000 LIVING IN VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS, 1910 to 1912.

MALES.

Age Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
0 to 4 years	25.40	24.71	23.30	21.30	28.44	24.65	24.71
5 " 9 "	2.11	2.39	2.39	1.85	2.61	2.53	2.26
10 " 14 "	1.75	1.69	1.74	1.40	2.16	1.70	1.72
15 " 19 "	2.42	2.41	2.92	2.43	2.86	2.59	2.52
20 " 24 "	3.37	3.27	4.83	3.00	5.17	3.57	3.65
25 " 29 "	3.91	4.13	5.57	3.57	5.86	4.49	4.35
30 " 34 "	4.90	4.83	5.96	5.40	6.75	3.77	5.20
35 " 39 "	6.08	6.31	7.54	7.15	8.41	6.28	6.68
40 " 44 "	8.25	8.26	9.65	8.31	10.37	6.17	8.58
45 " 49 "	10.91	11.05	13.83	10.27	14.96	9.25	11.53
50 " 54 "	14.78	15.33	17.77	13.02	17.66	14.08	15.36
55 " 59 "	21.93	21.41	23.01	19.99	24.65	16.24	21.67
60 " 64 "	30.99	31.52	31.25	31.94	35.06	28.39	31.38
65 " 69 "	45.80	50.53	51.53	45.94	45.96	38.29	47.69
70 " 74 "	71.49	74.28	70.94	58.38	78.74	58.79	70.88
75 " 79 "	117.05	115.68	112.40	99.49	110.54	108.60	114.04
80 " 84 "	181.34	174.56	190.89	165.68	185.23	148.67	176.32
85 " 89 "	252.58	270.76	202.56	225.42	328.21	313.87	257.73
90 and over	375.35	365.88	272.73	279.57	321.43	465.61	357.11

FEMALES.

0 to 4 years	20.96	19.79	20.07	16.96	21.76	21.27	20.22
5 " 9 "	1.78	2.27	2.29	1.71	2.58	1.88	2.04
10 " 14 "	1.41	1.81	1.45	1.25	1.77	2.51	1.59
15 " 19 "	1.96	2.42	2.20	2.19	2.01	3.47	2.22
20 " 24 "	3.22	3.74	3.76	3.44	3.82	4.09	3.53
25 " 29 "	4.02	4.31	4.68	4.79	4.42	4.66	4.31
30 " 34 "	4.51	4.98	4.46	4.92	4.88	4.93	4.73
35 " 39 "	5.84	6.02	5.79	5.71	6.15	7.68	5.97
40 " 44 "	6.24	6.63	7.11	5.80	6.73	5.67	6.44
45 " 49 "	7.63	8.05	9.07	7.91	8.40	7.02	7.98
50 " 54 "	11.22	11.30	11.73	9.72	11.82	8.76	11.07
55 " 59 "	14.88	15.55	14.13	12.63	14.18	15.80	14.60
60 " 64 "	21.69	22.27	21.64	20.54	20.44	19.50	21.60
65 " 69 "	37.81	36.48	34.69	35.01	34.59	35.09	36.47
70 " 74 "	55.75	58.36	57.82	48.28	54.52	55.11	56.13
75 " 79 "	97.62	98.27	86.11	91.32	92.45	93.30	95.91
80 " 84 "	154.31	157.19	138.33	137.97	144.14	150.77	151.89
85 " 89 "	184.60	225.65	200.82	202.17	186.67	254.45	208.59
90 and over	307.43	361.44	351.52	328.17	358.97	317.88	334.87

PERSONS.

0 to 4 years	23.21	22.29	21.72	19.16	25.15	23.00	22.50
5 " 9 "	1.95	2.33	2.34	1.78	2.60	2.21	2.15
10 " 14 "	1.58	1.75	1.60	1.33	1.97	2.10	1.66
15 " 19 "	2.19	2.42	2.57	2.31	2.45	3.03	2.37
20 " 24 "	3.30	3.51	4.33	3.22	4.60	3.84	3.59
25 " 29 "	3.96	4.22	5.17	4.17	5.29	4.58	4.33
30 " 34 "	4.71	4.92	5.29	5.16	6.00	4.34	4.97
35 " 39 "	5.97	6.16	6.78	6.44	7.51	6.94	6.34
40 " 44 "	7.31	7.44	8.58	7.09	9.06	5.94	7.59
45 " 49 "	9.45	9.59	11.95	9.14	12.73	8.20	9.96
50 " 54 "	13.25	13.40	15.48	11.49	15.64	11.63	13.48
55 " 59 "	18.63	18.52	19.59	16.67	20.87	16.04	18.52
60 " 64 "	26.79	26.86	27.44	26.48	29.25	24.08	26.87
65 " 69 "	42.18	43.26	44.44	40.58	41.22	36.66	42.37
70 " 74 "	64.41	65.98	65.87	53.36	68.67	56.91	63.91
75 " 79 "	108.56	107.11	101.89	95.17	103.80	100.66	105.58
80 " 84 "	169.10	171.29	166.15	150.82	170.12	149.75	164.97
85 " 89 "	217.51	248.40	201.72	211.72	266.67	284.83	232.64
90 and over	337.70	363.94	308.54	307.81	333.33	404.98	345.44

The tables shew a high death rate for children under five years of age, which rapidly diminishes until, at ages 10 to 14, a rate of 1.66 per 1000 is shewn, which is the lowest at any age. The rate then gradually rises with increasing age until, at the ages 90 and over, more than one-third die every year.

10. **Deaths of Centenarians, 1914.**—Particulars as to the fifteen persons who died in 1913, aged 100 years and upwards, are given in the following table. It must, of course, be understood that while the Registrars-General of the various States take the greatest care to have statements as to abnormally high ages verified as far as possible, no absolute reliance can be placed on the accuracy of the ages shewn, owing to the well-known tendency of very old people to overstate their ages. The fact must not be lost sight of in connection with this question, that while parish registers in the United Kingdom often date very far back, compulsory registration of births dates practically only from 1874, the Act passed in 1836 having left many loop-holes open for those unwilling to register the births of their children.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS, 1914.—COMMONWEALTH.

MALES.

Age	Locality where Death occurred.	State.	Cause of Death.	Occupation.	Birth-place.	Length of Residence in Commonwealth.
Yrs						
104	Riddell's Creek ...	Victoria ...	Senility ...	Labourer...	Scotland ...	37 years
102	Latrobe ...	Tasmania ...	" ...	Ex-St Police	India ...	Unspecified
100	Stroud ...	N.S.W. ...	" ...	Farmer ...	England ...	84 years
100	Dunolly ...	Victoria ...	Burns ...	Unspecified	Ireland ...	58 "
100	Willunga ...	South Aust.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	Builder ...	England ...	66 "
100	New Norfolk ...	Tasmania ...	Senility ...	Labourer...	England ...	70 "

FEMALES.

106	Romsey ...	Victoria ...	Diarrhœa ...	...	Scotland ...	62 years
104	Murray ...	West Aust.	Senility ...	...	Ireland ...	63 "
102	Dungog ...	N.S.W. ...	" ...	...	England ...	80 "
101	Beverley ...	West Aust.	" ...	...	England ...	84 "
101	Auburn ...	N.S.W. ...	" ...	...	Ireland ...	40 "
100	Chatswood ...	" ...	Hypostatic Congestion	...	England ...	70 "
100	Chatswood ...	" ...	Pneumonia ...	...	" ...	96 "
100	Myrning ...	Victoria ...	Senility ...	...	Unspecified	Unspecified
100	Parkside ...	S. Australia	" ...	...	England ...	70 years

11. **Length of Residence in the Commonwealth of Persons who Died in 1914.**—The length of residence in the Commonwealth of all persons whose deaths were registered in the year 1914 has been tabulated for all the States, and a summary of the results is shewn below :—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN COMMONWEALTH OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1914.

Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Born in the C'wealth...	16,964	13,816	30,780	Resident 25 to 29 years	850	431	1,281
Resident under 1 year	232	89	321	" 30 to 34 "	1,178	587	1,765
" 1 year ...	196	102	298	" 35 to 39 "	741	364	1,105
" 2 years ...	200	97	297	" 40 to 44 "	803	407	1,210
" 3 " ...	159	74	233	" 45 to 49 "	644	497	1,141
" 4 " ...	104	48	152	" 50 to 54 "	1,318	1,102	2,420
" 5 " ...	79	34	113	" 55 to 59 "	1,131	1,078	2,209
" 6 " ...	69	33	102	" 60 to 64 "	1,523	1,329	2,852
" 7 " ...	45	12	57	" 65 yrs. & over	617	744	1,361
" 8 " ...	37	16	53	Length of residence not stated...	2,069	621	2,690
" 9 " ...	23	10	33				
" 10 to 14 years...	221	76	297				
" 15 to 19 " ...	217	61	298				
" 20 to 24 " ...	415	237	352	Total ...	29,835	21,885	51,720

12. **Birthplaces of Persons who Died in 1914.**—In the following table are shewn the birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in 1914 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1914.

COMMONWEALTH.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birthplace	Males.	Females.	Total.
AUSTRALASIA—				Java	10	...	10
Commonwealth of				Philippine Islands	6	...	6
Australia—				Syria	5	2	7
New South Wales ...	6,189	5,224	11,413	Other Asiatic			
Victoria	5,565	4,396	9,961	Countries ...	22	2	24
Queensland	1,742	1,411	3,153				
South Australia ...	1,787	1,430	3,217	AFRICA—			
Western Australia...	648	507	1,155	Mauritius	9	3	12
Tasmania	1,023	843	1,866	Natal ... ..	...	1	1
Northern Territory	10	5	15	S. Africa (undefined)	27	10	37
				Other African Brit.			
New Zealand	115	93	208	Possessions ...	1	1	2
				Egypt	1	...	1
EUROPE—				Other African			
England	5,519	3,538	9,057	Countries ...	4	1	5
Wales	141	71	212				
Scotland	1,619	1,048	2,667	AMERICA—			
Ireland	2,574	2,573	5,147	Canada	52	12	64
Isle of Man	4	5	9	Jamaica	4	...	4
Other European				Newfoundland ...	4	1	5
Brit'h Possessions	24	17	41	Other American			
Austria-Hungary ...	30	...	30	Brit. Possessions	1	1	2
Belgium	9	2	11	Argentine Republic	2	...	2
Denmark	84	22	106	Brazil ... ..	...	2	2
France	70	8	78	Chile	2	1	3
Germany	601	270	871	Peru ... ..	...	1	1
Greece	23	2	25	United States of			
Italy	84	10	94	America	80	25	105
Netherlands	23	2	25	Other American			
Norway	73	6	79	Countries ...	40	16	56
Portugal	8	...	8				
Russia	73	22	95	POLYNESIA—			
Spain	14	2	16	Fiji	4	...	4
Sweden	126	11	137	Friendly Islands ...	1	...	1
Switzerland	57	9	66	Papua	1	1	2
Other European				Other Polynesian			
Countries	6	2	8	Brit. Possessions	5	...	5
ASIA—				New Caledonia ...	3	3	6
British India	68	30	98	New Hebrides ...	4	...	4
Ceylon	6	3	9	Samoa	1	1	2
Hong Kong	2	...	2	Other Polynesian			
Straits Settlements	9	1	10	Islands	2	...	2
Other Asiatic British				South Sea Islands			
Possessions	6	...	6	(so described) ...	32	1	33
Afghanistan	1	...	1				
Arabia	8	...	8	At Sea	55	39	94
China	334	2	336				
Japan	57	2	59	Not stated...	725	194	919
				Total Deaths ...	29,835	21,885	51,720

13. **Occupations of Male Persons who Died in 1914.**—Information as to the occupations of the 29,835 males who died in the Commonwealth in 1914, is contained in the following statement :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN 1914.

COMMONWEALTH.

Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Deaths
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.		Groceries and stimulants ...	157
General Government ...	124	Living animals... ..	31
Local Government ...	32	Leather, raw material ...	4
Defence ...	60	Wool and tallow ...	3
Law and order ...	194	Hay, corn, etc. ...	31
Religion ...	105	Other vegetable matter ...	17
Charity ...	1	Wood and coal... ..	42
Health ...	167	Stone, clay, glass ...	5
Literature ...	34	Gold, silver, and precious stones ...	2
Science ...	11	Ironmongery ...	26
Civil and mechanical engineering, architecture and surveying ...	76	Merchants ...	98
Education ...	120	Shopkeepers and assistants ...	201
Fine arts ...	35	Dealers and hawkers ...	129
Music ...	42	Agents and brokers ...	113
Amusements ...	118	Clerks, bookkeepers, etc. ...	567
Total Professional ...	1,119	Commercial travellers and salesmen	176
		Others engaged in commercial pursuits ...	106
		Speculators on chance events ...	15
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.		Total Commercial ...	2,423
Hotelkeepers and assistants ...	280	CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.	
Others engaged in providing board and lodging... ..	69	Railway traffic ...	427
House servants ...	159	Tramway traffic ...	51
Coachmen and grooms ...	93	Road traffic ...	538
Hairdressers ...	63	Sea and river traffic ...	591
Laundrymen ...	13	Postal service ...	78
Others engaged in domestic occupations ...	133	Telegraph and telephone service ...	35
Total Domestic ...	810	Messengers, etc. ...	12
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.		Total Transport & Communication	1,732
Banking and finance ...	87	CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.	
Insurance and valuation ...	72	Books and publications ...	133
Land and household property ...	48	Musical instruments ...	13
Property rights, n.e.i. ...	1	Prints, pictures, and art materials	9
Books, publications and advertising	37	Ornaments and small wares ...	15
Musical instruments ...	2	Sports and games ...	2
Watches, clocks, jewellery ...	2	Designs, medals, type ...	5
Machines, tools, and implements ...	1	Watches and clocks ...	37
Carriages and vehicles ...	2	Arms and ammunition ...	7
Building materials ...	5	Engines, machines, tools, etc. ...	123
Furniture ...	5	Carriages and vehicles ...	102
Chemicals ...	1	Harness, saddlery, and leatherware	91
Paper and stationery ...	7	Ships, boats, and equipment ...	60
Textile fabrics ...	95	Furniture ...	107
Dress ...	8	Building material ...	40
Fibrous materials ...	4	Chemicals and by-products ...	5
Animal food ...	245		
Vegetable food ...	73		

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN 1914—Continued.

Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Deaths
INDUSTRIAL—Continued.		CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING PURSUITS, ETC.	
Textile fabrics ...	18	Agricultural ...	2,820
Dress ...	369	Pastoral ...	821
Fibrous materials ...	16	Dairy farming ...	72
Animal food ...	27	Bees, fisheries and wild animals ...	132
Vegetable food ...	195	Forestry ...	90
Groceries and stimulants ...	57	Water conservation and supply ...	12
Animal matter ...	58	Mines and quarries ...	1,645
Workers in wood not elsewhere classed ...	26		
Paper ...	5	Total Primary Producers ...	5,592
Stone, clay, glass ...	67		
Jewellery and precious stones ...	40	CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.	
Metals, other than gold and silver	367	Independent means, having no specific occupation ...	749
Gas, electric lighting, etc. ...	58	Occupation unspecified ...	762
Buildings—			
Builders ...	93	Total Indefinite ...	1,511
Stonemasons... ..	91		
Bricklayers ...	119	CLASS VIII.—DEPENDENTS.	
Slaters ...	4	Dependent relatives (including persons under 20 years of age with no specified occupation) ...	8,406
Carpenters ...	504	Supported by voluntary and State contributions ...	244
Plasterers ...	49		
Painters and glaziers ...	188	Total Dependents ...	8,650
Plumbers ...	76		
Signwriters ...	12		
Others ...	4		
Roads, railways, and earthworks...	64		
Disposal of the dead ...	14		
Disposal of refuse ...	13		
Other industrial workers—			
Manufacturers ...	30		
Engineers, firemen ...	415		
Contractors ...	163		
Labourers, undefined ...	4,082		
Others ...	25		
Total Industrial ...	7,998	Total Male Deaths ...	29,835

14. **Index of Mortality.**—The death rates, those for age-groups on pages 177 and 180 excepted, so far shewn are crude rates, *i.e.*, they simply shew the number of deaths per thousand of mean population, without taking the age constitution of that population into consideration. It is, however, a well-known fact that the death rate and age constitution of a people are intimately related, thus, other conditions being equal, the death rate of a country will be lower if it contain a large percentage of young people (not infants). In order to have a comparison of the mortality of various countries on a uniform basis, so far as age constitution is concerned, the International Statistical Institute in its 1895 session recommended the universal adoption of the population of Sweden in five age-groups, as ascertained at the Census of 1890, as the standard population by which this "Index of Mortality," as distinguished from the crude death rate, should be ascertained. The calculation for 1914 is shewn below for each of the States and Territories and for the Commonwealth, the distribution of the mean population of 1914 into age-groups being in accordance with the distribution as found at the Census of 1911:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY, 1914.—(STATES AND COMMONWEALTH).

Age-Group.	Mean Population, 1914, distributed according to Results of Census of 1911.	Number of Deaths, 1914.	No. of Deaths per 1000 of Mean Population, 1914, in each Age-Group.	Age Distribution per 1000 of Standard Population.	Index of Mortality.
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Under 1 year	50,940	3,723	73.09	25.5	1.86
1 year and under 20	729,495	2,116	2.90	398.0	1.15
20 years " 40	620,637	2,703	4.36	269.6	1.18
40 " " 60	335,096	3,653	10.80	192.3	2.10
60 " and upwards	116,318	6,525	56.10	114.6	6.43
Total	1,352,506	18,720	10.11	1,000.0	12.72
VICTORIA.					
Under 1 year	33,679	2,835	84.18	25.5	2.15
1 year and under 20	547,937	1,771	3.23	398.0	1.29
20 years " 40	450,599	1,989	4.41	269.6	1.19
40 " " 60	286,890	3,259	11.36	192.3	2.18
60 " and upwards	104,408	6,649	63.68	114.6	7.30
Total	1,423,513	16,503	11.59	1,000.0	14.11
QUEENSLAND.					
Under 1 year	18,251	1,273	69.75	25.5	1.78
1 year and under 20	276,491	301	3.26	398.0	1.30
20 years " 40	221,134	1,076	4.87	269.6	1.31
40 " " 60	119,897	1,416	11.81	192.3	2.27
60 " and upwards	39,159	2,065	52.73	114.6	6.04
Total	674,932	6,731	9.97	1,000.0	12.70
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
Under 1 year	11,331	978	86.31	25.5	2.20
1 year and under 20	172,302	463	2.69	398.0	1.07
20 years " 40	144,982	697	4.81	269.6	1.30
40 " " 60	80,440	816	10.14	192.3	1.95
60 " and upwards	30,957	1,799	56.82	114.6	6.51
Total	440,012	4,713	10.71	1,000.0	13.03
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
Under 1 year	8,647	630	72.86	25.5	1.86
1 year and under 20	118,464	366	3.09	398.0	1.23
20 years " 40	118,774	568	4.78	269.6	1.29
40 " " 60	64,601	833	12.89	192.3	2.48
60 " and upwards	12,976	646	49.78	114.6	5.70
Total	323,462	3,043	9.41	1,000.0	12.56
TASMANIA.					
Under 1 year	5,576	430	77.12	25.5	1.97
1 year and under 20	84,462	241	2.85	398.0	1.13
20 years " 40	60,675	248	4.09	269.6	1.10
40 " " 60	35,261	350	9.93	192.3	1.91
60 " and upwards	12,398	649	52.35	114.6	6.00
Total	198,372	1,918	9.67	1,000.0	12.11
NORTHERN TERRITORY.					
Under 1 year	33	3	90.91	25.5	2.32
1 year and under 20	690	4	5.80	398.0	2.31
20 years " 40	1,001	14	13.99	269.6	3.77
40 " " 60	1,686	37	21.95	192.3	4.22
60 " and upwards	341	23	67.45	114.6	7.73
Total	3,751	81	21.59	1,000.0	20.35
FEDERAL TERRITORY.					
Under 1 year	61	...	...	25.5	...
1 year and under 20	1,085	2	1.84	398.0	0.73
20 years " 40	813	1	1.23	269.6	0.33
40 " " 60	492	3	6.10	192.3	1.17
60 " and upwards	195	5	25.64	114.6	2.94
Total	2,646	11	4.16	1,000.0	5.17

INDEX OF MORTALITY, 1914.—(STATES AND COMMONWEALTH)—Continued.

Age-Group.	Mean Population, 1914, distributed according to Results of Census of 1911.	Number of Deaths, 1914.	No. of Deaths per 1000 of Mean Population, 1914, in each Age-Group.	Age Distribution per 1000 of Standard Population.	Index of Mortality
COMMONWEALTH.					
Under 1 year	128,518	9,872	76.61	25.5	1.96
1 year and under 20	1,930,926	5,864	3.04	368.0	1.21
20 years " 40	1,618,635	7,296	4.51	269.6	1.22
40 " 60	924,363	10,367	11.22	192.3	2.16
60 " and upwards	316,752	18,321	57.84	114.6	6.63
Total	4,919,194	51,720	10.51	1,000.0	13.18

NOTE.—The small number of persons whose ages were not ascertained at the 1911 Census have been proportionately distributed among the various age-groups, and the same plan has been followed in regard to the 52 persons who died in 1914, and whose ages were not stated in the certificates of death.

It will be seen that while Victoria had in 1914, apart from the territories, the highest crude death rate, and the highest index, the crude rate was lowest in Western Australia, and the index in Tasmania. The range of the indexes was below that of the crude rates, the latter varying from 9.41 per thousand in Western Australia to 11.59 per thousand in Victoria, a range of 2.18 per thousand, while the index varied from 12.11 per thousand in Tasmania to 14.11 per thousand in Victoria, a range of 2.00 per thousand.

For purposes of comparison with previous years the index of mortality is shewn in the following table for each of the eleven years 1904-1914 :—

INDEX OF MORTALITY, 1904-1914 (STATES AND TERRITORIES).

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Territory.	Commonwealth.
1904	13.90	14.46	12.89	13.45	15.49	14.13	...	...	14.11
1905	13.23	14.80	13.72	13.49	14.17	12.95	...	...	13.94
1906	12.91	15.26	12.44	13.78	15.84	14.10	...	...	13.94
1907	13.66	14.55	13.52	13.12	14.94	14.10	...	...	13.97
1908	13.13	15.58	13.37	12.89	14.81	14.46	...	...	14.10
1909	12.61	14.11	12.57	12.27	13.91	12.32	...	...	13.15
1910	12.48	14.15	12.60	12.50	13.48	13.62	...	...	13.17
1911	13.23	14.23	13.57	12.18	13.47	12.97	(a) 17.91	(b) 6.53	13.55
1912	13.63	14.94	13.91	12.76	14.55	13.69	17.23	6.36	14.08
1913	13.61	13.50	13.25	13.25	12.58	13.54	20.17	6.13	13.47
1914	12.72	14.11	12.70	13.03	12.56	12.11	20.35	5.17	13.18

(a) Included in South Australia prior to 1911. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

A comparison of the above figures with the crude death rates given on a previous page shews that while the crude rate was highest in Victoria ten times in 11 years and once in Western Australia, the index was highest in Victoria seven times, in Western Australia three times, and in New South Wales once in the same period. South Australia had the lowest index five times, Queensland and Tasmania twice, and New South Wales and Western Australia, once each, while the crude rate was lowest four times in South Australia, three times in Queensland, twice in Tasmania, and twice in Western Australia. The high index in Victoria is due to the large proportion of persons over 60 years of age, and in Western Australia to the heavy mortality in the early period of life.

15. Monthly Variations in Death Rates.—(i.) *General Death Rates.* The annual death rates, corresponding to the number of deaths registered in each equalised month, have been calculated for the six years 1907-1912, and a series of diagrams shewing the results for each State and the Commonwealth as a whole appears on page 216 of this issue, distinguishing the rates for males, females, and persons. The curves shewing the male and female rate exhibit in each State a fairly parallel course,

irregularities being, however, more strongly marked in the case of the male curve. The minimum rates in New South Wales and Queensland fall within the autumn months, from March to May, while in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania they fall in the spring months, October and November. In no case is there, however, a very great difference between the rates in spring and in autumn, the figures for the Commonwealth being 10.19 per thousand in March, and 10.34 per thousand in October. The maximum rates in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania are experienced in August, and in Queensland in September, with the rates for December and January as secondary maxima. In South Australia the maximum rate of 11.33 per thousand falls in January, the rate for August standing next with 10.80 per thousand. In Western Australia the maximum rate is found in May.

(ii.) *Infantile Death Rates.* A similar series of diagrams, shewing the monthly variations in the infantile death rates, appears on page 217. With the exception of Western Australia, where the maximum occurs in May, the maxima are found in the summer months in every State. The rates gradually decrease from January to March, shewing in several States a slight increase in April, with a further diminution until July. In July and August the rates rise to some extent, to fall again until October or November. From that time a rapid rise takes place, until the maximum is reached in December or January. Tasmania, where the seasons are rather later than in the continental States, shews two distinct minima in May and November, with a summer maximum in February, and a fairly high rate in September. In Western Australia the rates are moderately high in December and January, and drop until March, to rise rapidly in April and May when the maximum is reached. From May to September there is a gradual decrease, with a quick rise from the latter month until December.

16. Causes of Death.—(i.) Information regarding the changes in the classification of causes of death will be found in previous editions of this Year Book (*e.g.*, Year Book No. 5, pages 222 and 223). The statement will suffice, therefore, that the classification adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is that of the International Institute of Statistics, as amended by the Committee of Revision which met in 1909. The detailed classification groups causes of death under 189 different headings in fourteen categories, as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| i. General Diseases. | viii. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue. |
| ii. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense. | ix. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion. |
| iii. Diseases of the Circulatory System. | x. Malformations. |
| iv. Diseases of the Respiratory System. | xi. Infancy. |
| v. Diseases of the Digestive System. | xii. Old Age. |
| vi. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Adnexa. | xiii. Violence. |
| vii. Puerperal Condition. | xiv. Ill-defined Diseases. |

(ii.) *Compilation of Vital Statistics for 1907 and Subsequent Years in Commonwealth Bureau.* The vital statistics of the Commonwealth from the year 1907 onward have been tabulated according to this classification in the Commonwealth Bureau, and the system is being employed in the majority of the State offices in the preparation of their monthly and quarterly bulletins of vital statistics.

(iii.) *Classification of Causes of Death, 1907 to 1914, according to Abridged International Classification.* An abridged classification, which enumerates thirty-eight diseases and groups of diseases according to the revised classification, is in use in many European and American States, while the Commonwealth Statistics have been compiled on the detailed classification of 189 headings. A table has been compiled shewing the causes of death according to the abridged classification, so that the results may be compared with those of countries which use the abridged index.

The compilations for the years 1907 to 1914 will be found in full in "Bulletins Nos. 8, 14, 20, 25, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of Population and Vital Statistics"; here it will suffice to give the abridged classification under thirty-eight headings for the year 1914:—

CAUSES OF DEATH—COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

(a) MALES.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.Aust.	W.Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed Ter.	C'with.
1 Typhoid Fever ...	169	72	89	38	39	7	...	...	414
2 Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Malaria ...	3	1	9	...	6	...	1	...	20
4 Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
5 Measles ...	4	60	2	4	1	1	...	...	72
6 Scarlet Fever ...	5	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	10
7 Whooping Cough ...	48	40	23	17	5	5	...	...	138
8 Diphtheria and Croup ...	122	98	49	27	21	13	...	...	330
9 Influenza ...	39	60	22	12	9	8	1	1	152
10 Asiatic Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cholera Nostras ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	40	22	27	12	12	...	...	...	113
13 Tuberculosis of the Lungs	745	539	213	153	147	49	7	...	1,853
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ...	54	47	8	13	5	3	...	...	130
15 Other forms of Tubercu- losis ...	58	53	10	10	5	3	...	...	139
16 Cancer and other Malig- nant Tumours ...	720	573	264	171	98	70	5	1	1,902
17 Simple Meningitis ...	148	154	54	41	34	20	...	...	451
18 Congestion, Hæmorrhage and Softening of Brain	425	365	164	100	52	37	...	...	1,143
19 Organic Diseases of the Heart ...	969	895	403	250	139	85	7	1	2,749
20 Acute Bronchitis ...	97	44	30	18	8	7	1	...	205
21 Chronic Bronchitis ...	174	213	79	43	24	13	1	...	547
22 Pneumonia ...	420	406	135	102	121	61	...	...	1,245
23 Other Diseases of the Res- piratory System (Tuber- culosis excepted) ...	350	428	143	70	68	45	2	...	1,106
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ...	82	59	36	12	8	4	1	...	202
25 Diarrhœa & Enteritis (chil- dren under 2 years only)	712	577	242	209	106	84	...	...	1,930
26 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	77	66	41	25	10	10	...	...	229
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- structions ...	104	77	33	19	17	7	...	...	257
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	93	89	35	11	19	5	...	...	252
29 Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	488	386	198	123	61	25	...	...	1,281
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puer- peral Peritonitis, Puer- peral Phlebitis) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Con- finement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ...	857	646	255	239	144	99	1	...	2,241
34 Senile Debility ...	835	786	202	191	109	93	9	3	2,228
35 Violence ...	946	535	436	212	234	86	9	...	2,458
36 Suicide ...	211	102	111	39	55	13	3	...	534
37 Other Diseases ...	1,840	1,527	784	411	323	189	6	1	5,081
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ...	147	96	33	48	59	20	15	...	418
Total—Males ...	10,984	9,017	4,132	2,621	1,942	1,063	69	7	29,835

CAUSES OF DEATH—COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

(b) FEMALES.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Ter.	C'wlth.
1 Typhoid Fever ...	77	35	38	19	17	4	...	...	190
2 Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Malaria ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
4 Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Measles ...	9	54	11	5	4	...	...	...	83
6 Scarlet Fever ...	15	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	19
7 Whooping Cough...	76	51	20	22	11	2	...	...	182
8 Diphtheria and Croup	138	114	64	31	20	19	...	...	386
9 Influenza ...	32	84	31	15	8	9	...	...	179
10 Asiatic Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cholera Nostras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Other Epidemic Diseases ...	23	19	10	5	5	...	1	...	63
13 Tuberculosis of the Lungs...	420	482	89	138	84	45	...	...	1,258
14 Tuberculosis of the Meninges	25	31	2	11	1	7	...	...	77
15 Other forms of Tuberculosis	30	45	13	12	9	8	...	...	117
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ...	642	615	175	199	65	76	...	1	1,773
17 Simple Meningitis ...	119	111	46	36	26	23	...	...	361
18 Congestion, Hæmorrhage, & Softening of the Brain ...	372	390	104	109	45	41	...	...	1,061
19 Organic Diseases of the Heart	641	810	256	222	73	82	2	1	2,087
20 Acute Bronchitis ...	89	32	26	18	8	11	...	...	184
21 Chronic Bronchitis ...	139	168	37	31	21	16	...	...	412
22 Pneumonia ...	262	282	70	58	44	31	...	...	747
23 Other Diseases of the Res- piratory System (Tuber- culosis excepted) ...	271	295	85	49	37	22	...	1	760
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ...	70	54	26	9	4	3	...	...	166
25 Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 yrs only)	596	454	186	192	90	58	...	...	1,576
26 Appendicitis and Typhlitis...	62	38	17	15	10	3	...	...	145
27 Hernia, Intestinal Obstruc- tions...	71	63	28	22	15	4	...	...	203
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	37	53	18	10	7	3	...	...	128
29 Nephritis & Bright's Disease	280	311	144	62	23	26	...	...	846
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	50	43	13	16	11	4	1	...	138
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puer- peral Fever, Puerperal Peritonitis, Puerperal Phlebitis) ...	86	55	28	28	10	8	...	...	215
32 Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy & Confinement	177	93	64	34	33	18	...	...	419
33 Congenital Debility and Mal- formations ...	637	451	214	137	106	74	...	...	1,619
34 Senile Debility ...	615	784	159	200	56	87	1	...	1,902
35 Violence ...	245	183	99	62	51	22	1	...	663
36 Suicide ...	58	24	17	8	2	...	...	...	109
37 Other Diseases ...	1,273	1,196	497	296	187	136	3	1	3,589
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ...	99	63	12	20	18	12	2	...	226
Total—Females ...	7,736	7,486	2,599	2,092	1,101	855	12	4	21,885

CAUSES OF DEATH—COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

(c) TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Ter.	Com- wealth
1 Typhoid Fever ...	246	107	127	57	56	11	...	...	604
2 Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Malaria ...	3	2	9	...	6	...	2	...	22
4 Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
5 Measles ...	13	114	13	9	5	1	...	...	155
6 Scarlet Fever ...	20	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	29
7 Whooping Cough ...	124	91	43	39	16	7	...	...	320
8 Diphtheria and Croup ...	260	212	113	58	41	32	...	...	716
9 Influenza ...	71	144	53	27	17	17	1	1	331
10 Asiatic Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cholera Nostras ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases ...	63	41	37	17	17	...	1	...	176
13 Tuberculosis of the Lungs ...	1,165	1,021	302	291	231	94	7	...	3,111
14 Tuberculosis of the Meninges ...	79	78	10	24	6	10	...	...	207
15 Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	88	98	23	22	14	11	...	...	256
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ...	1,362	1,188	439	370	163	146	5	2	3,675
17 Simple Meningitis ...	267	265	100	77	60	43	...	...	812
18 Congestion, Hæmorrhage, & Softening of the Brain ...	797	755	268	209	97	78	...	...	2,204
19 Organic Diseases of Heart ...	1,610	1,705	659	472	212	167	9	2	4,836
20 Acute Bronchitis ...	186	76	56	36	16	18	1	...	389
21 Chronic Bronchitis ...	313	381	116	74	45	29	1	...	959
22 Pneumonia ...	682	688	205	160	165	92	...	...	1,992
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Phthisis excepted) ...	621	723	228	119	105	67	2	1	1,866
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ...	152	113	62	21	12	7	1	...	368
25 Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 yrs. only) ...	1,308	1,031	428	401	196	142	...	...	3,506
26 Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	139	104	58	40	20	13	...	...	374
27 Hernia, Intestinal Obstructions ...	175	140	61	41	32	11	...	...	460
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	130	142	53	21	26	8	...	...	380
29 Nephritis & Bright's Disease ...	768	697	342	185	84	51	...	...	2,127
30 Non-cancerous Tumours & other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ...	50	43	13	16	11	4	1	...	138
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Peritonitis, Puerperal Phlebitis) ...	86	55	28	28	10	8	...	...	215
32 Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement ...	177	93	64	34	33	18	...	...	419
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ...	1,494	1,097	469	376	250	173	1	...	3,860
34 Senile Debility ...	1,450	1,570	361	391	165	180	10	3	4,130
35 Violence ...	1,191	718	535	274	285	108	10	...	3,121
36 Suicide ...	269	126	128	47	57	13	3	...	643
37 Other Diseases ...	3,113	2,723	1,281	707	510	325	9	2	8,670
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ...	246	159	45	68	77	32	17	...	644
Total—Males and Females	18,720	16,503	6,731	4,713	3,043	1,918	81	11	51,720

(d) The classification for the years 1907 to 1913 is shewn for the Commonwealth in the following table, and for purposes of comparison the figures for the year 1914 have

been repeated from the preceding table. Male and female deaths for 1905, 1906, and 1907 are shewn separately on page 237 of the second issue, those for 1908 on pages 211 and 212 of the third issue, for 1909 on pages 200 and 201 of the fourth issue, for 1910 on pages 202 and 203 of the fifth issue, for 1911 on pages 224 and 225 of the sixth issue, for 1912 on pages 182 and 183 of the seventh issue, and for 1913 on pages 182 and 183 of the eighth issue of this Year Book ; while the figures for 1914 are given on pages 188 and 189.

The figures for 1907, 1908, and 1909, which were compiled under thirty-five headings, have here been distributed among the corresponding headings of the revised classification.

CAUSES OF DEATH—COMMONWEALTH, 1907 to 1914.

MALES AND FEMALES.

Cause.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1 Typhoid Fever ...	564	736	661	648	488	619	576	604
2 Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Malaria ...	42	52	59	55	19	17	24	22
4 Small-pox ...	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	3
5 Measles ...	147	125	81	124	206	519	186	155
6 Scarlet Fever ...	37	63	74	58	24	41	39	29
7 Whooping Cough...	1,070	249	257	476	291	301	560	320
8 Diphtheria and Croup	403	421	435	555	696	754	808	716
9 Influenza ...	902	588	326	324	447	386	341	331
10 Asiatic Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cholera Nostras ...	5	4	1	1	6	5	3	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases ...	276	268	221	184	295	224	185	176
13 Tuberculosis of the Lungs...	3,206	3,409	3,169	3,059	3,164	3,146	3,252	3,111
14 Tuberculosis of the Meninges	237	205	220	215	269	215	252	207
15 Other forms of Tuberculosis	415	352	332	343	303	327	296	256
16 Cancer & other Mal. Tumours	2,940	2,921	3,112	3,205	3,321	3,537	3,603	3,675
17 Simple Meningitis ...	648	676	616	567	636	749	753	812
18 Congestion, Hæmorrhage, and Softening of the Brain	1,901	1,867	1,665	1,704	2,178	2,176	2,281	2,204
19 Organic Diseases of the Heart	3,801	4,066	3,940	4,378	4,896	5,267	4,989	4,836
20 Acute Bronchitis...	514	412	422	420	515	460	397	389
21 Chronic Bronchitis ...	844	818	897	859	1,046	1,053	991	959
22 Pneumonia ...	1,788	1,871	1,752	1,612	1,869	2,107	1,966	1,992
23 Other Diseases of the Respir. System (Tuberculosis ex.)	1,639	1,569	1,565	1,544	1,872	1,863	1,812	1,866
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ...	334	308	272	297	370	457	447	368
25 Diarrhœa & Enteritis (Child- ren under two years only)	2,733	3,236	2,803	3,145	2,462	3,248	3,176	3,506
26 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	305	293	344	315	320	347	364	374
27 Hernia, Intest. Obstructions	411	389	396	398	439	463	486	460
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	325	362	331	368	385	426	365	380
29 Nephritis & Bright's Disease	1,760	1,864	1,799	1,771	1,951	2,188	2,211	2,127
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ...	128	159	130	149	120	145	153	138
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puer. Fever, Periton'ts, Phleb'ts)	179	202	201	218	209	231	235	215
32 Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy & Confinement	435	404	376	373	406	413	428	419
33 Congenital Debility, etc. ...	3,038	2,973	2,905	3,221	3,142	3,611	3,823	3,860
34 Senile Debility ...	3,136	3,466	3,194	3,353	3,849	4,124	4,116	4,130
35 Violence ...	2,679	2,922	2,664	2,738	3,018	3,237	3,168	3,121
36 Suicide ...	461	497	495	516	544	631	647	643
37 Other Diseases ...	6,677	7,417	7,419	7,795	7,652	8,300	8,241	8,670
38 Unspec. or Ill-defined Dis's.	1,275	1,262	1,087	598	460	590	614	644
Total ...	45,805	46,426	44,172	45,590	47,869	52,177	51,789	51,720

17. Certification of Deaths.—Information was obtained in 1914 as to the persons by whom the 51,720 deaths which occurred in the Commonwealth were certified. The result of the enquiry shews that approximately 88.8 per cent. (in 1910, 88.1 per cent., in 1911, 88.2 per cent., in 1912, 88.1 per cent. and in 1913, 88.7 per cent.) were certified by medical practitioners, and 10.7 per cent. (in 1910, 11.1 per cent., in 1911, 10.9 per cent., in 1912, 10.9 per cent., and in 1913, 10.8 per cent.) by coroners after inquests, or magisterial enquiries, while in 0.5 per cent. (in 1910, 0.8 per cent., in 1911, 0.9 per cent., in 1912, 1.0 per cent., and in 1913, 0.5 per cent.) of the cases there was either no certificate given, or particulars were not forthcoming. The results are shewn in detail in *Bulletin No. 32*; a short summary will therefore suffice here:—

CERTIFICATION OF DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Death Certified by—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	Fed. Ter.	C'wlth.
Medical practitioner	16,363	14,535	6,237	4,296	2,689	1,746	35	7	45,908
Coroner ...	2,327	1,967	343	411	282	155	46	4	5,535
Not certified or not stated ...	30	1	151	6	72	17	...	...	277
Total Deaths ...	18,720	16,503	6,731	4,713	3,043	1,918	81	11	51,720

Of the cases certified by coroners, violent deaths numbered 2814, ill-defined causes 320, organic heart disease 494, senile decay 355, congenital debility 165, cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy 140, pneumonia 132, tuberculosis of lungs 95, Bright's disease 83, infantile diarrhoea and enteritis, 74, infantile convulsions 51, diseases of arteries, aneurysms, etc. 50, acute and chronic alcoholism 45, other diseases peculiar to early infancy 40, diarrhoea and enteritis of adults and children over 2, 35, epilepsy 31, broncho-pneumonia, 29, hernia and intestinal obstruction, 25; a total of 4978 out of 5535.

Of uncertified causes of death, violent deaths numbered 68, senile debility 41, ill-defined causes 22, infantile convulsions 19, congenital debility 37; a total of 187 out of 277.

18. Deaths from Special Causes.—The table on p. 191 furnishes comparisons for the last eight years only, and comparisons will, therefore, be restricted to that period.

(i.) *Typhoid Fever.* Deaths from typhoid fever were more numerous in 1908 than in 1907, numbering 736, against 564 in 1907. In 1909 the number fell to 661, in 1910, to 648, and to 488 in 1911. In 1912 the number increased to 619, and fell to 576 in 1913 increasing again to 604 in 1914, of which 246 occurred in New South Wales, 107 in Victoria, 127 in Queensland, 57 in South Australia, 56 in Western Australia, and 11 in Tasmania.

(ii.) *Typhus.* No deaths from typhus have been registered from 1907 to 1914.

(iii.) *Malaria.* Deaths from malarial diseases are practically confined to the tropical districts of Northern Queensland and Western Australia, and to the Northern Territory, 9 out of 22 deaths registered in 1914 having occurred in Queensland, 6 in Western Australia, and 2 in the Northern Territory.

(iv.) *Small-pox.* No deaths from small-pox occurred during the two years 1907 and 1908, but in 1909 one death was registered in Western Australia. In 1910 one death was registered in New South Wales, and three in Victoria, and in 1911, only one death occurred in New South Wales. No deaths were registered in 1912, but in 1913 one death occurred in New South Wales, and in 1914 one death in New South Wales and 2 in Western Australia.

(v.) *Measles*. No serious epidemic of measles has occurred for several years; the deaths in 1908 were less numerous than in 1907, numbering 125, against 147. In 1909 the deaths numbered 31, while 124 were registered in 1910, and 206 in 1911. In 1912 New South Wales experienced a slight epidemic, and was responsible for 352 deaths out of 519 registered. In 1913 the number of deaths fell to 186, and in 1914 to 155, of which 114 occurred in Victoria, while the remainder were fairly evenly distributed among the other five States.

(vi.) *Scarlet Fever*. 29 deaths were registered in 1914, distributed over all six States, with a maximum of 20 in New South Wales.

(vii.) *Whooping Cough*. A rather severe epidemic of whooping cough visited New South Wales in the early part of 1907, causing 592 deaths out of a total of 1070 registered in the Commonwealth. The deaths in 1908 fell to 249, with a slight increase to 257 in 1909, and a much greater increase to 476 in 1910. During 1911, however, only 291 deaths, and in 1912, 301 deaths were registered. In 1913 the number of deaths was 560, and in 1914, 320, of which 124 occurred in New South Wales, and 91 in Victoria.

(viii.) *Diphtheria and Group*. Deaths in 1907, 403; in 1908, 421; in 1909, 435; in 1910, 555; in 1911, 696, in 1912, 754, in 1913, 808, and in 1914, 716, of which 260 occurred in New South Wales, 212 in Victoria, 113 in Queensland, 58 in South Australia, 41 in Western Australia, and 32 in Tasmania.

(ix.) *Influenza*. This disease was rather more prevalent in 1907 than in the two previous years, the deaths numbering 902, against 428 and 539. The deaths in 1908 were 588; in 1909, 326; 324 in 1910; in 1911, 447; in 1912, 386; in 1913, 341, and in 1914, 331, of which 71 occurred in New South Wales, 144 in Victoria, 53 in Queensland, 27 in South Australia, 17 in Western Australia, 17 in Tasmania, 1 in the Northern Territory, and 1 in the Federal Territory.

(x.) *Asiatic Cholera*. No cases of Asiatic cholera have ever occurred in the Commonwealth.

(xi.) *Cholera Nostras*. Isolated cases only of choleric diarrhoea occurred in each of the seven years. Two deaths from this cause occurred during 1914.

(xii.) *Other Epidemic Diseases*. The number of deaths registered under this heading was 276 in 1907, 268 in 1908, 221 in 1909, 184 in 1910, 295 in 1911, 224 in 1912, 185 in 1913, and 176 in 1914. The list in 1914 includes the following diseases:—Dysentery 93, erysipelas 62, leprosy 9, of which 8 occurred in Queensland, other epidemic diseases, 12. Prior to 1910 beri-beri was included in other epidemic diseases, but is now included in No. 37 of the revised classification. Of the 83 deaths from leprosy in the years 1907 to 1914, 66 occurred in Queensland. There were no deaths from plague in the Commonwealth during 1910, 1911, 1913, and 1914. In 1907, 48 deaths were registered; in 1908, 14 deaths; in 1909, 13 deaths, and in 1912, 1 death.

(xiii.) *Tuberculosis of the Lungs and Acute Miliary Tuberculosis*. The deaths in 1914 numbered 3111, viz., 1853 males and 1258 females. The figures for the years 1907 to 1913 were 3206, 3409, 3169, 3059, 3164, 3146 and 3252 respectively. Of the deaths in 1914, 1165 occurred in New South Wales, 1021 in Victoria, 302 in Queensland, 291 in South Australia, 231 in Western Australia, 94 in Tasmania, and 7 in the Northern Territory. In accordance with the revised classification, deaths from tuberculosis of the larynx are now included with tuberculosis of the lungs, instead of in class 15 as in years prior to 1910. In the table on page 191, deaths from tuberculosis of the larynx have been included with tuberculosis of the lungs, so that the figures allow of correct comparison.

(xiiia.) *Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System*. Of the various forms of tuberculosis prevalent in the Commonwealth, that which has probably attracted the most attention and has been the subject of the widest comment is phthisis, or tuberculosis of the lungs. The intimate relation, however, between tuberculosis of the lungs and that of other parts of the respiratory system renders it desirable that all forms of tuberculosis of the respiratory system should be brought under one head for various investigations concerning the age incidence and duration of this disease.

In the matter of the age incidence of death from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, diagrams were given in Year Books 2, 3, and 4, pp. 239, 217, and 206 respectively, showing the frequency of deaths at successive ages in England and Wales during 1906 (Fig. 1), and in the Commonwealth during 1907 (Fig. 2). These were superseded by a fuller reference based on later results in Year Book No. 5, pp. 230, etc. The results given depended upon intercensal estimates of population, and these having now been adjusted to agree with the Census of 3rd April, 1911, some slight amendments of the figures in previous issues were made in Year Book No. 5. The figures are not now repeated.

(xiv.) *Tuberculosis of the Meninges.* The number of deaths registered in 1907 was 237; in 1908, 205; in 1909, 220; in 1910, 215; in 1911, 269; in 1912, 215; in 1913, 252; and in 1914, 207.

(xv.) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.* Deaths numbered in 1907, 415; in 1908, 352; in 1909, 332; in 1910, 343; in 1911, 303; in 1912, 327; in 1913, 296, and in 1914, 256. The deaths in 1914 include the following forms of tuberculosis:—Abdominal tuberculosis, 108; Pott's disease, 41; white swellings, 20; tuberculosis of other organs, 35; and disseminated tuberculosis, 52. Tuberculosis of the larynx (see paragraph xiii.)

(xvi.) *All Forms of Tuberculosis.* A complete tabulation of all the different tubercular diseases from which deaths occurred in 1914, will be found in Bulletin No. 32 of Population and Vital Statistics. Here it will suffice to show a few of the features of the tabulation mentioned. The total number of deaths due to tubercular diseases was 3574, viz., 2122 males and 1452 females. The following table shews the ages of these 3574 persons:—

AGES OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1914.
COMMONWEALTH.

Ages.	Male.	Female	Total.	Ages.	Male.	Female	Total.
Under 5 years ...	120	75	195	55 years and under 60	144	53	197
5 years and under 10	29	29	58	60 " " 65	104	37	141
10 " " 15	32	22	54	65 " " 70	71	32	103
15 " " 20	79	111	190	70 " " 75	31	11	42
20 " " 25	173	214	387	75 " " 80	18	10	28
25 " " 30	230	240	470	80 " " over ...	7	1	8
30 " " 35	225	176	401	Unspecified ...	5	1	6
35 " " 40	236	162	398				
40 " " 45	198	123	321				
45 " " 50	205	89	294				
50 " " 55	215	66	281	Total Deaths ...	2,122	1,452	3,574

A tabulation has been made of the occupations of males dying from tubercular diseases during 1914. A summary is here given:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1914.
COMMONWEALTH.

Occupation.	No. of Deaths	Occupation.	No. of Deaths
Professional class ...	102	Agricultural class ...	139
Domestic class ...	97	Pastoral class ...	45
Mercantile class ...	329	Working in mines and quarries ...	203
Engaged in transport and communication ...	168	Other primary producers ...	12
Manufacturing class ...	235	Independent means ...	20
Engaged in building and construction ...	111	Dependents ...	245
Other industrial workers ...	374	Occupation not stated ...	42
		Total male deaths ...	2,122

The length of residence in the Commonwealth of persons who died from tubercular diseases has been tabulated for the year 1914 for all the Commonwealth States, with the following results:—

**LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN COMMONWEALTH,
OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1914.**

Length of Residence in Commonwealth.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Length of Residence in Commonwealth.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Born in Commonwealth ...	1,384	1,198	2,582	Resident 10 yrs. & under 15	33	7	40
Resident under 1 year ...	32	9	41	" 15 " " 20	25	6	31
" 1 year ...	44	21	65	" 20 " over ...	350	133	483
" 2 years ...	36	16	52	Length of resid'ce not stated	118	31	149
" 3 " 	26	13	39				
" 4 " 	23	7	30				
" 5 " & under 10	51	11	62	Total Deaths ...	2,122	1,452	3,574

There would not appear, therefore, to be much ground for the statement sometimes heard that many persons arrive in Australia in the last stages of consumption.

In order to shew the prevalence of tuberculosis in the several States, the death rates from tubercular diseases are shewn in the following table, together with the percentage which deaths from tuberculosis bear on the total number of deaths registered :—

**DEATH RATES (a) FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL DEATHS.
COMMONWEALTH, 1914.**

State.	Death Rates (a) from Tuberculosis.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	0.88	0.54	0.72	7.80	6.14	7.12
Victoria ...	0.90	0.78	0.84	7.09	7.45	7.25
Queensland ...	0.63	0.34	0.50	5.59	4.00	4.98
South Australia ...	0.80	0.73	0.77	6.71	7.70	7.15
Western Australia	0.87	0.65	0.78	8.08	8.54	8.25
Tasmania ...	0.54	0.63	0.58	5.17	7.01	6.00
North. Territory	2.29	...	1.87	10.14	...	8.64
Federal Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commonwealth	0.83	0.61	0.73	7.11	6.63	6.91

(a) Number of deaths from tuberculosis per 1000 of mean population.

The following table, which gives the death-rates from pulmonary and military tuberculosis per 1000 persons living for a number of countries, shews that the Commonwealth occupies a very enviable position when compared with most European countries.

PULMONARY AND MILITARY TUBERCULOSIS—DEATHS PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.

Country.	Year.	Death Rate.	Country.	Year.	Death Rate.
Denmark ...	1912	0.48	German Empire ...	1912	1.31
New Zealand ...	1913	0.61	Switzerland ...	1912	1.43
Commonwealth ...	1914	0.63	Prussia ...	1912	1.46
Ontario (Canada) ...	1913	0.73	Sweden ...	1911	1.55
Belgium ...	1912	0.93	Japan ...	1910	1.64
England and Wales ...	1913	1.00	Norway ...	1912	1.75
Netherlands ...	1913	1.06	France ...	1911	1.80
Italy ...	1912	1.07	Ireland ...	1913	1.91
Scotland ...	1913	1.08	Chile ...	1912	2.44
United Kingdom ...	1913	1.08	Finland ...	1912	2.61
Spain ...	1913	1.20	Austria ...	1912	2.83
United States (Registration Area) ...	1913	1.28	Serbia ...	1911	3.24
			Hungary ...	1912	3.49

(xvi.) *Cancer and other Malignant Tumours.* Deaths from cancer shew a tendency to increase, the figures for 1907 being 2940 deaths; for 1908, 2921 deaths; for 1909, 3112 deaths; 1910, 3205 deaths; 1911, 3321 deaths; 1912, 3537 deaths; 1913, 3603 deaths, and 1914, 3675 deaths. Of the deaths registered in 1914, 1902 were those of males, viz., 720 in New South Wales, 573 in Victoria, 264 in Queensland, 171 in South Australia, 98 in Western Australia, 70 in Tasmania, 5 in the Northern Territory and 1 in the Federal Territory; while 1773 were those of females, viz., 642 in New South Wales, 615 in Victoria, 175 in Queensland, 199 in South Australia, 65 in Western Australia, and 76 in Tasmania, and 1 in the Federal Territory. Bulletin No. 32 contains a complete tabulation of the various types of cancer and of the seat of the disease, of which the following is a summary :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Seat of Disease.					Male.	Female	Total.
Cancer, etc., of the buccal cavity	...	...	...	...	207	20	227
" " the stomach and liver	...	...	...	...	877	529	1,406
" " the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum	...	...	...	...	226	289	465
" " the female genital organs	...	...	...	...	...	369	369
" " the breast	...	...	...	...	...	253	253
" " the skin	...	...	...	...	92	48	140
" " other organs	...	...	...	...	500	315	815
Total Deaths					1,902	1,773	3,675

Of these deaths, 935 were described as cancer, 1701 as carcinoma, 176 as epithelioma, 442 as "malignant disease," 64 as "malignant tumour," 14 as neoplasm, 39 as "rodent ulcer," 235 as sarcoma, and 19 as scirrhus.

The ages of the 3675 persons who died from cancer in 1914, are shewn in the following table, from which it will be seen that while the ages below 35 are not by any means immune from the disease, the great majority of deaths occurred at ages from 35 upwards, the maximum being found in the age group 55 to 60.

AGES OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM CANCER, 1914.

COMMONWEALTH.

Ages.	Males.	Female	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Female	Total.
Under 15 years	12	18	30	55 years and under 60	258	225	483
15 years and under 20	3	3	6	60 " " 65	258	221	479
20 " " 25	9	13	22	65 " " 70	264	212	476
25 " " 30	19	16	35	70 " " 75	258	174	432
30 " " 35	20	54	74	75 " " 80	187	127	314
35 " " 40	49	68	117	80 " " 85	90	74	164
40 " " 45	68	132	200	85 years and over	41	44	85
45 " " 50	149	184	333	Unspecified	1	1	2
50 " " 55	216	207	423	Total Deaths	1,902	1,773	3,675

A tabulation has been made of the occupations of the males who died from cancer, of which the following is a summary :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM CANCER, 1914.

COMMONWEALTH.

Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Deaths.
Professional class	106	Pastoral class	83
Domestic class	53	Working in mines and quarries... ..	124
Mercantile class	203	Other primary producers	25
Engaged in transport and communication	132	Independent means	64
Manufacturing class	185	Dependents	38
Engaged in building and construction	108	Occupation not stated	64
Other industrial workers	406		
Agricultural class	305	Total Male Deaths	1,902

As the following tables shew, the total death rates from cancer are below those for tubercular diseases in Victoria and Western Australia only. The male death rates from cancer were, in 1914, in excess of those from tuberculosis in Queensland and Tasmania, while the female death rates were in excess of it in all the States with the exception of Western Australia. While the death rates from tuberculosis have a general tendency to decrease, the death rates from cancer have, on the contrary, shewn an increase in nearly every recent year. Thus for the whole Commonwealth in 1907 the death rate from tuberculosis was 0.22 per thousand greater than that from cancer, and in 1908 the excess amounted to 0.25 per thousand. In 1909 this decreased to 0.14; in 1910 to 0.10; in 1911 to 0.09; and in 1912 to 0.03 per thousand, while 1913 shews a slight increase in the excess to 0.04 per thousand. In 1914, while the death rate from tuberculosis decreased from 0.79 to 0.73 per thousand, the rate for cancer remained stationary, the result being that the rate for cancer exceeded that for tuberculosis by 0.02 per thousand.

DEATH RATES (a) FROM CANCER AND PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL DEATHS, 1914.

COMMONWEALTH.

State.	Death Rates (a) from Cancer.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	0.74	0.74	0.74	6.55	8.43	7.33
Victoria	0.80	0.87	0.83	6.35	8.22	7.20
Queensland	0.72	0.56	0.65	6.39	6.73	6.52
South Australia	0.77	0.86	0.82	6.52	9.03	7.64
Western Australia	0.54	0.46	0.50	5.05	5.90	5.36
Tasmania	0.68	0.79	0.74	6.59	8.89	7.61
Northern Territ'y	1.64	...	1.33	7.25	...	6.17
Federal Territory	0.61	0.98	0.74	14.29	25.00	18.18
Commonwealth	0.74	0.75	0.75	6.38	8.10	7.11

(a) Number of deaths from Cancer per 1000 of mean population.

The following table shows the death rate of the Commonwealth in comparison with other countries :—

CANCER—DEATH RATE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Chile ...	1912	0.32	New Zealand ...	1913	0.80
Hungary ...	1912	0.47	Austria ...	1912	0.81
Spain ...	1913	0.55	Prussia ...	1912	0.81
Denmark ...	1912	0.61	German Empire ...	1912	0.90
Italy ...	1912	0.65	Ireland ...	1913	0.98
Japan ...	1910	0.65	United Kingdom ...	1913	1.04
Ontario (Canada) ...	1913	0.67	England and Wales ...	1913	1.05
Belgium ...	1912	0.71	Norway ...	1912	1.05
Commonwealth ...	1914	0.75	Netherlands ...	1913	1.09
United States (Registration Area) ...	1913	0.79	Scotland ...	1913	1.09
France ..	1911	0.80	Sweden ...	1911	1.10
			Switzerland ...	1912	1.27

The fifth issue of this Year Book contains, on pages 230, etc., a paper dealing, *inter alia*, with the incidence of cancer in the Commonwealth. The paper is not reprinted in the present issue.

(xvii.) *Simple Meningitis.* The table shews 648 deaths in 1907, 676 deaths in 1908, 616 deaths in 1909, 567 in 1910, 636 in 1911, 749 in 1912, 753 in 1913, and 812 in 1914.

(xviii.) *Apoplexy, Hæmorrhage, and Softening of the Brain.* The deaths registered under this heading in 1907 were 1901, viz., 1038 males and 863 females; in 1908, 1867, viz., 991 males and 876 females; in 1909, 1665, viz., 869 males and 796 females; in 1910, 1704, viz., 864 males and 840 females; in 1911, 2178, viz., 1122 males and 1056 females; in 1912, 2176, viz., 1146 males and 1030 females; in 1913, 2281, viz., 1188 males and 1093 females, and in 1914, 2204, viz., 1143 males and 1061 females. The 1914 figures are made up of hæmorrhage of the brain and apoplexy—1102 males, 1017 females, total 2119; and softening of the brain—41 males, 44 females, total 85.

(xix.) *Organic Diseases of the Heart.* The number of deaths registered in 1914 was 4836, viz., 2749 males and 2087 females. Of these deaths, New South Wales was responsible for 969 males and 641 females; Victoria for 895 males and 310 females; Queensland for 403 males and 256 females; South Australia for 250 males and 222 females; Western Australia for 139 males and 73 females; Tasmania for 85 males and 82 females; the Northern Territory for 7 males and 2 females; and the Federal Territory for 1 male and 1 female. To the figures for 1914 correspond the following death rates and percentages to total deaths:—

DEATH RATES (a) FROM ORGANIC HEART DISEASE AND PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

State.	Death Rates (a) from Organic Heart Disease.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1.00	0.73	0.87	8.82	8.29	8.60
Victoria ...	1.26	1.14	1.23	9.93	10.82	10.33
Queensland ...	1.04	0.83	0.98	9.75	9.85	9.79
South Australia ...	1.33	1.01	1.07	9.54	10.61	10.01
Western Australia	0.77	0.51	0.66	7.16	6.63	6.97
Tasmania ...	0.83	0.86	0.84	7.53	9.59	8.71
Northern Territory	2.29	2.88	2.40	10.14	16.67	11.11
Federal Territory	0.61	0.98	0.74	14.29	25.00	18.18
Commonwealth ...	1.07	0.88	0.98	9.21	9.54	9.35

(a) Number of deaths from Organic Heart Disease per 1000 of mean population.

(xx.) *Acute Bronchitis.* The classification of causes of deaths requires deaths of persons under five years of age, which are merely ascribed to "bronchitis," to be classified under "acute bronchitis," and similarly certified deaths of older persons under "chronic bronchitis." This rule has been followed throughout in compiling the tables for 1907-1914, with the result that acute bronchitis is credited with 514 deaths in 1907, 412 deaths in 1908, 422 deaths in 1909, 420 deaths in 1910, 515 deaths in 1911, 460 deaths in 1912, 397 deaths in 1913, and 389 in 1914, viz., 205 males and 184 females.

(xxi.) *Chronic Bronchitis.* The adjustment mentioned in the preceding paragraph gives a total of 844 deaths in 1907, 818 deaths in 1908, 897 deaths in 1909, 859 in 1910, 1046 in 1911, 1053 in 1912, 991 in 1913, and 959 in 1914, viz., 547 males and 412 females.

(xxii.) *Pneumonia.* The 1914 figures were 1245 males and 747 females, a total of 1992 deaths.

(xxiii.) *Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.* This head was established in 1910, the figures previously being included in "Other Diseases" (paragraph xxxvii.). Deaths in 1907 numbered 1689; in 1908, 1569; in 1909, 1565; in 1910, 1544; in 1911, 1872; in 1912, 1863; in 1913, 1812, and in 1914, 1866. The total for 1914 is made up as follows, viz.:—Diseases of the nasal fossæ, 1 death; diseases of the larynx, 60 deaths; diseases of the thyroid body, 18 deaths; broncho-pneumonia, 958 deaths; pleurisy, 203 deaths; pulmonary congestion and apoplexy, 197 deaths; gangrene of the lung, 18 deaths; asthma, 138 deaths; pulmonary emphysema, 15 deaths; fibroid phthisis, miners' complaint, 166 deaths; other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted), 92 deaths.

(xxiv.) *Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).* In 1914 this heading includes: Ulcer of the stomach, 68 males, 38 females; and other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted), 134 males, 128 females; a total of 368 deaths. The corresponding figures for the years 1907 to 1913 were 334, 308, 272, 297, 370, 457, and 447 respectively.

(xxv.) *Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Children under two years only).* In 1907, deaths numbered 2738, viz., 1513 boys and 1220 girls; in 1908, 3236, viz., 1814 boys and 1422 girls; in 1909, 2803, viz., 1544 boys and 1259 girls; in 1910, 3145, viz., 1713 boys and 1432 girls; in 1911, 2462, viz., 1388 boys and 1074 girls; in 1912, 3248, viz., 1794 boys and 1454 girls; in 1913, 3176, viz., 1756 boys and 1420 girls; and in 1914, 3506, viz., 1930 boys and 1576 girls. The 1914 deaths were distributed amongst the six States as follows:—New South Wales, 712 males, 596 females, total 1308; Victoria, 577 males, 454 females, total 1031; Queensland, 242 males, 186 females, total 428; South Australia, 209 males, 192 females, total 401; Western Australia, 106 males, 90 females, total 196; and Tasmania, 84 males, 58 females, total 142.

The following are the death rates and percentages on total deaths due to infantile diarrhœa and enteritis in the States and Territories for the year 1914:—

DEATH RATES (a) FROM INFANTILE DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS, AND PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

State.	Death Rates (a) from Infantile Diarrhœa and Enteritis.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	0.73	0.68	0.71	6.48	7.70	6.99
Victoria	0.81	0.64	0.72	6.40	6.06	6.25
Queensland	0.66	0.60	0.63	5.86	7.16	6.36
South Australia	0.95	0.88	0.91	7.97	9.18	8.51
Western Australia	0.58	0.63	0.61	5.46	8.17	6.44
Tasmania	0.82	0.61	0.72	7.90	6.78	7.40
Northern Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...
Federal Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commonwealth	0.75	0.67	0.71	6.47	7.20	6.78

(a) Number of deaths from these diseases per 1000 of mean population.

As a large number of these deaths is directly due to improper feeding, it would be interesting to know the percentage of infants who were bottle-fed, but, unfortunately, no provision exists for the registration of this information. The number of deaths was larger than usual in 1908, particularly in Victoria, and to a lesser degree in South Australia and in Tasmania, owing to the phenomenal heat experienced in the early part of that year. The death rates for the three States named were 0.83, 0.61, and 0.71 per 1000 respectively in 1908, compared with 0.55, 0.45 and 0.48 in 1907, and with 0.50, 0.36 and 0.51 in 1911. The rate in 1912 was higher in every State, Tasmania excepted, than that for 1911, the increase being particularly noticeable in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, where the 1911 rate had been 0.57, 0.58, and 0.87 respectively, compared with 0.80, 0.78, and 1.09 for 1912. In 1913 all the States, with the exception of New South Wales and South Australia, experienced lower rates than in 1912, and in 1914 the rate fell in New South Wales and Western Australia, while it rose in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, and remained stationary in Queensland.

(xxvi.) *Appendicitis and Typhlitis*. Prior to 1910, deaths from these causes were included in *Other Diseases*, paragraph xxxvii. Deaths numbered 305 in 1907, 293 in 1908, 344 in 1909, 315 in 1910, 320 in 1911, 347 in 1912, 364 in 1913, and in 1914, 374, viz., 229 males and 145 females.

(xxvii.) *Hernia, Intestinal Obstructions*. The number of deaths has not varied much from year to year, the number registered in 1907 being 411; in 1908, 389; in 1909, 396; in 1910, 398; in 1911, 439; in 1912, 463; in 1913, 486; and in 1914, 460, viz., 257 males and 203 females.

(xxviii.) *Cirrhosis of the Liver*. The deaths in 1907 numbered 325; in 1908, 362; in 1909, 331; in 1910, 368; in 1911, 385; and in 1912, 426; in 1913, 365; and in 1914, 380, viz., 252 males and 128 females.

(xxix.) *Nephritis and Bright's Disease*. The number of deaths attributable to these diseases from year to year is a very large one. In 1907 there were registered the deaths of 1065 males and 695 females; in 1908, those of 1140 males and 724 females; in 1909, those of 1076 males and 723 females; in 1910, 1771, 1077 males and 694 females; in 1911, 1951, 1197 males and 754 females; in 1912, 2188, 1352 males and 836 females; in 1913, 2211, 1363 males and 848 females; and in 1914, 2127, 1281 males and 846 females. Of the deaths registered in 1914, those of 90 males and 66 females were ascribed to acute nephritis, and those of 1191 males and 780 females to Bright's Disease. New South Wales was responsible for 768 deaths; Victoria for 697; Queensland for 342; South Australia for 185; Western Australia for 84; and Tasmania for 51; making a total of 2127.

(xxx.) *Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs*. Deaths in 1907 numbered 128; in 1908, 159; in 1909, 130; in 1910, 149; in 1911, 120; in 1912, 145; in 1913, 153; and in 1914, 138. Included in the 138 deaths registered in 1914 were the following:—Non-puerperal uterine hæmorrhage, 4; non-cancerous uterine tumours, 36; other diseases of the uterus, 29; cysts and ovarian tumours, 34; salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs, 35.

(xxxi.) *Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Peritonitis, Puerperal Phlebitis)*. Deaths in 1907 were 179; in 1908, 202; in 1909, 201; in 1910, 218; in 1911, 209; in 1912, 231; in 1913, 235, and in 1914, 215.

(xxxii.) *Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement*. The deaths in 1907 numbered 435; in 1908, 404; in 1909, 376; in 1910, 373; in 1911, 406; in 1912, 413; in 1913, 428; and in 1914, 419. Included in the 419 deaths registered in 1914 were the following:—Accidents of pregnancy, 98; puerperal hæmorrhage, 75; other accidents of

childbirth, 108; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, 111; puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death, 22; death following childbirth, 5.

(xxxiii.) *All Puerperal Diseases.* The 634 deaths registered in 1914 under the two preceding headings will be found tabulated in "Bulletin No. 32; Commonwealth Demography" under various aspects. It will suffice to repeat here the following facts:—

Of the 634 mothers who died in childbirth during the year 1914, 593 were married and 41 were single. As the total number of nuptial confinements was 129,380, and of ex-nuptial confinements 7196, it follows that one in 218 of married mothers, and one in 175 of single mothers, died of puerperal disease, the general proportion being one in 215, as against one in 203 in 1913, one in 205 in 1912, one in 197 in 1911, one in 196 in 1910, one in 195 in 1909, one in 181 in 1908, and one in 178 in 1907.

The ages of the mothers who died varied from 14 to 47 years, and are shewn in the following table:—

AGES OF MOTHERS WHO DIED IN CHILDBIRTH, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Age at Death.	Married Women.	Single Women.	Total.	Age at Death.	Married Women.	Single Women.	Total.
14 years ...	...	2	2	32 years ...	28	...	28
16 " ...	...	1	1	33 " ...	32	1	33
17 " ...	1	...	1	34 " ...	29	2	31
18 " ...	6	1	7	35 " ...	31	1	32
19 " ...	8	2	10	36 " ...	35	...	35
20 " ...	13	5	18	37 " ...	22	...	22
21 " ...	14	6	20	38 " ...	25	...	25
22 " ...	22	2	24	39 " ...	22	...	22
23 " ...	19	4	23	40 " ...	15	...	15
24 " ...	28	3	31	41 " ...	20	...	20
25 " ...	33	5	38	42 " ...	14	...	14
26 " ...	28	3	31	43 " ...	8	...	8
27 " ...	29	...	29	44 " ...	2	...	2
28 " ...	32	1	33	45 " ...	3	...	3
29 " ...	27	...	27	47 " ...	1	...	1
30 " ...	24	2	26				
31 " ...	22	...	22	Total deaths	593	41	634

Of the 593 married women shewn in the above table, 157 died at their first confinement, 115 at their second, 72 at their third, 68 at their fourth, 55 at their fifth, 39 at their sixth, 27 at their seventh, 20 at their eighth, 14 at their ninth, 9 at their tenth, 5 at their eleventh, 6 at their twelfth, 2 at their fourteenth, and 2 at their sixteenth. In two cases no particulars are available. The total number of children of the 593 mothers was 1733.

Thirty of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 85 between one and two years, 43 between two and three years, the duration of marriage ranging up to 27 years, apart from 19 cases in which the date of marriage cannot be stated. This tabulation will be found in detail, distinguishing the ages at marriage, in "Bulletin No. 32; Commonwealth Demography," as will a further tabulation shewing in combination

the duration of marriage and previous issue. These tables shew, for instance, that one mother, who had been married at the age of 18 years, died at the age of 45, in the 27th year of her marriage, at her tenth confinement.

(xxxiii) *Congenital Debility and Malformations.* The total deaths registered under these heads in 1914 were 3860, of whom 3802 were children under 1 year of age, inclusive of 3424 under three months. The figures include:—Malformations, 306 males, 224 females, total 530; and congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema of children under one year of age, 1935 males and 1395 females, total 3330; or a grand total of 3860. Of these deaths, 1494 were registered in New South Wales, viz., 857 males and 637 females; 1097 in Victoria, viz., 640 males and 451 females; 469 in Queensland, viz., 255 males and 214 females; 376 in South Australia, viz., 239 males and 137 females; 250 in Western Australia, viz., 144 males and 106 females; 173 in Tasmania, viz., 99 males and 74 females; and 1 male in the Northern Territory.

(xxxiv.) *Senile Debility.* The deaths ascribed to "old age" form a large group, and are slightly in excess of those due to infantile debility. In 1907 they numbered 3136, viz., 1721 males and 1415 females; in 1908, 3466, viz., 2027 males and 1439 females; in 1909, 3194, viz., 1829 males and 1365 females; in 1910, 3353, viz., 1905 males and 1448 females; in 1911, 3849, viz., 2225 males and 1624 females; in 1912, 4124, viz., 2362 males and 1762 females; in 1913, 4116, viz., 2302 males and 1814 females; and in 1914, 4130, viz., 2228 males and 1902 females. Of the deaths registered in 1914, 1450 occurred in New South Wales, viz., 835 males and 615 females; 1570 in Victoria, viz., 786 males and 784 females; 361 in Queensland, viz., 202 males and 159 females; 391 in South Australia, viz., 191 males and 200 females; 165 in Western Australia, viz., 109 males and 56 females; 180 in Tasmania, viz., 93 males and 87 females; 10 in the Northern Territory, viz., 9 males and 1 female; and 3 males in the Federal Territory.

Of the males whose death was described as due to senility, 3 were aged between 50 and 54; 13 between 55 and 59; 45 between 60 and 64; 100 between 65 and 69; 389 between 70 and 74; 516 between 75 and 79; 621 between 80 and 84; 376 between 85 and 89; 136 between 90 and 94; 21 between 95 and 99; while 4 were 100 years old and upwards; and of four the age was not stated.

Of the females, 1 was between 55 and 59; 27 were between 60 and 64; 78 between 65 and 69; 251 between 70 and 74; 458 between 75 and 79; 528 between 80 and 84; 365 between 85 and 89; 149 between 90 and 94; 38 between 95 and 99; while 6 were 100 years old and upwards; and of one the age was not stated.

(xxxv.) *Violence.* A very large number of deaths is due every year to external violence, and, as might be expected from the fact that their occupations expose them much more to accidents, males largely predominate. The figures quoted are exclusive of suicides, which have been treated as a separate group. Deaths ascribed to violence numbered in 1907, 2679, viz., 2038 males and 641 females; in 1908, 2922, viz., 2187 males and 735 females; in 1909, 2664, viz., 2050 males and 614 females; in 1910, 2738, viz., 2128 males and 610 females; in 1911, 3018, viz., 2323 males and 695 females; in 1912, 3237, viz., 2559 males and 678 females; in 1913, 3168, viz., 2503 males and 665 females; and in 1914, 3121, viz., 2458 males and 663 females. Of the deaths registered in 1914, those of 946 males and 245 females occurred in New South Wales; those of 535 males and 183 females in Victoria; those of 436 males and 99 females in Queensland; those of 212 males and 62 females in South Australia; those of 234 males and 51 females in Western Australia; those of 86 males and 22 females in Tasmania; and those of 9 males and one female in the Northern Territory.

The following table shews the various kinds of accidental deaths which occurred in 1914, distinguishing males and females:—

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total
Poisoning by food	13	9	22
Venomous bites and stings	16	5	21
Other acute poisonings	60	23	83
Conflagration	12	4	16
Burns (conflagration excepted)	139	180	319
Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)	67	43	110
Accidental drowning	480	75	555
Traumatism by firearms	83	9	92
Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	11	...	11
Traumatism by fall	295	64	359
Traumatism in mines or quarries	106	...	106
Traumatism by machines	30	...	30
Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, etc.)	513	88	601
Injuries by animals	43	10	53
Starvation, thirst, fatigue	35	2	37
Excessive cold	4	...	4
Effects of heat	83	39	122
Lightning	14	1	15
Electricity (lightning excepted)	4	...	4
Homicide by firearms	13	13	26
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments... ..	3	5	8
Homicide by other means	32	23	55
Fractures (cause not specified)	110	40	150
Other external violence	292	30	322
Total Deaths	2,458	663	3,121

In every kind of violent death there was, therefore, an excess of males, with the exception of burning accidents, in which female deaths largely predominated.

The excessive heat of January, 1908, was responsible for an increase in the number of deaths caused by insolation, i.e., sunstroke and heat apoplexy, from 64 in 1907 to 246 in 1908, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 46; Victoria, 130; Queensland, 14; South Australia, 39; Western Australia, 15; Tasmania, 2. In 1911 the deaths fell to 78, while in 1912 they numbered 127, in 1913, 100, and in 1914, 122.

(xxxvi.) *Suicide.* It may be said that suicides have shewn a tendency to decrease during recent years, the number in 1905 having been 520, viz., 431 males and 89 females; while in 1906 it was 499, viz., 403 males and 96 females; in 1907, 461, viz., 385 males and 76 females; in 1908, 497, viz., 413 males and 84 females; in 1909, 495, viz., 398 males and 97 females; in 1910, 516, viz., 432 males and 84 females; in 1911, 544, viz., 446 males and 98 females, in 1912, 631, viz., 514 males and 117 females; in 1913, 647 viz., 516 males and 131 females, and in 1914, 643, viz., 534 males and 109 females. Of the suicides in 1914, those of 211 males and 58 females occurred in New South Wales; those of 102 males and 24 females in Victoria; those of 111 males and 17 females in Queensland; those of 39 males and 8 females in South Australia; those of 55 males and 2 females in Western Australia; those of 13 males in Tasmania; and those of 3 males in the Northern Territory.

The modes adopted by persons who committed suicide in the years 1907 to 1914 were as follows:—

MALE AND FEMALE SUICIDES, COMMONWEALTH (MODES ADOPTED), 1907 to 1914.

Mode of Death.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Total of 7 years 1907-13.	1914.	Total of 7 years 1907-13.	1914.	Total of 7 years 1907-13.	1914.
Poisoning	642	121	353	61	995	182
Asphyxia	13	2	2	...	15	2
Hanging or Strangulation	505	72	90	15	595	87
Drowning	236	30	109	17	345	47
Firearms	1,011	201	50	4	1,061	205
Cutting instruments	497	76	50	3	547	79
Precipitation from a height	28	4	7	4	35	8
Crushing... ..	46	2	7	2	53	4
Other modes	126	20	19	3	145	29
Total	3,104	534	687	109	3,791	643

The death rates from suicides and the percentage on total deaths borne by suicides are shewn in the following table:—

**DEATH RATES (a) FROM SUICIDE AND PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL DEATHS, 1914.
COMMONWEALTH.**

State.	Death Rates (a) from Suicide.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	0.22	0.07	0.15	1.92	0.75	1.44
Victoria	0.14	0.03	0.09	1.13	0.32	0.76
Queensland	0.30	0.05	0.19	2.69	0.65	1.90
South Australia	0.18	0.04	0.11	1.49	0.38	1.00
Western Australia	0.30	0.01	0.18	2.83	0.18	1.87
Tasmania	0.13	...	0.07	1.22	...	0.63
Northern Territory	0.98	...	0.80	4.35	...	3.70
Federal Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commonwealth	0.21	0.05	0.13	1.79	0.50	1.24

(a) Number of deaths from suicide per 1000 of mean population

From the following table, which shews the ages of the persons who committed suicide in 1914, it will be seen that both extreme youth and extreme old age are represented:—

AGES OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
10 years and under 15	1	...	1	60 years and under 65	35	3	38
15 " " 20	9	9	18	65 " " 70	22	3	25
20 " " 25	38	10	48	70 " " 75	15	1	16
25 " " 30	52	17	69	75 " " 80	7	...	7
30 " " 35	65	19	84	80 " " 85	2	...	2
35 " " 40	60	10	70	85 " " 90	1	...	1
40 " " 45	61	11	72	Age not stated	3	...	3
45 " " 50	58	10	68				
50 " " 55	61	10	71				
55 " " 60	44	6	50	Total Deaths ...	534	109	643

The following table shews the occupations of the 534 males who committed suicide:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALE PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE, 1914.

COMMONWEALTH.

Occupation.	Deaths.	Occupation.	Deaths.
Professional class	28	Pastoral class	28
Domestic class	23	Working in mines and quarries ...	26
Mercantile class	81	Other primary producers	5
Engaged in transport and communication	40	Independent means	10
Manufacturing class	45	Dependents ... ..	...
Engaged in building and construction	26	Occupation not stated	25
Indefinite industrial workers ...	132		
Agricultural class	65	Total Deaths	534

The assertion has been made that suicide has become more frequent during recent years, but an examination of the figures from the year 1871 onwards hardly bears this out. The absolute figures have certainly increased, but proportionately to the population the figures for 1906-10 were practically the same as those for 1886-90 and 1891-95. The figures for the four years 1911-14, which have been added to the table, shew, however, a regrettable increase, not only absolutely, but also in proportion to the population. No particulars are available for Western Australia prior to 1886, and from 1886 to 1895 the sexes are not distinguished. All figures for the first five periods are, therefore, exclusive of Western Australia:—

SUICIDES, COMMONWEALTH, 1871-75 TO 1911-14.

Period.	Number of Suicides.			Suicides per One Million.			Suicides of Females to 100 Suicides of Males. Based on	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Absolute Figures.	Rates.
1871-75	715	150	865	150.94	37.56	99.07	20.98	24.88
1876-80	878	145	1,023	159.69	31.06	100.62	16.51	19.45
1881-85	999	183	1,182	152.58	32.90	97.61	18.32	21.56
1886-90	1,394	292	a1,686	179.20	43.97	c116.92	20.95	24.54
1891-95	1,574	337	b1,911	181.34	44.09	d117.07	21.41	24.31
1896-1900	1,838	410	2,248	191.11	47.88	123.65	22.31	25.05
1901-05	2,054	380	2,434	201.78	40.88	124.98	18.50	20.26
1906-10	2,031	437	2,468	186.11	43.22	117.39	21.51	23.22
1911-14	2,010	455	2,465	204.81	50.31	130.71	22.64	24.56

a. 1705 inclusive of Western Australian figures. b. 1894 inclusive of Western Australian figures. c. 116.49 inclusive of Western Australian figures. d. 119.11 inclusive of Western Australian figures.

In the fifth issue of this Year Book (pp. 240, etc.), the result of a series of investigations into the periodicity of suicide was published. The paper was partly reprinted in the sixth issue (pp. 241, etc.), but is not repeated in the present issue.

(xxxvii.) *Other Diseases.* The number of causes included under this heading is a very large one, amounting to no less than 79 of the items shewn in the detailed classification, and deaths were recorded under every one of these with the exception of the following four:—Glanders, rabies, pellagra, and intestinal parasites. The total number of deaths under "other diseases" in 1907 was 6677, viz., 3393 males and 2744 females;

in 1908, 7417, viz., 4351 males and 3066 females; in 1909, 7419, viz., 4344 males and 3075 females; in 1910, 7794, viz., 4590 males and 3204 females; in 1911, 7652, viz., 4508 males, 3144 females; in 1912, 8300, viz., 4777 males and 3523 females; in 1913, 8241, viz., 4794 males and 3447 females; and in 1914, 8670, viz., 5081 males and 3589 females. In accordance with the revised edition of the classification, the following changes were made in this heading during 1910: beri-beri is now included under this heading instead of under xii., "Other Epidemic Diseases." Other diseases of the respiratory system (1866 deaths) are now shewn under a new head (xxiii.), and appendicitis and typhlitis (374 deaths) under head xxvi. Some of the diseases included here account for very considerable numbers of deaths. Thus there were 815 deaths ascribed to diarrhœa and enteritis of children over two years of age and of adults; 599 to diseases of the arteries, atheroma, and aneurysm; 570 to "other diseases peculiar to early infancy"; 467 to diabetes; 429 to convulsions of children under five years of age; 362 to paralysis without indicated cause; 331 to embolism and thrombosis; 303 to "other diseases of the spinal cord"; 293 to anæmia and chlorosis; 292 to acute endocarditis; 253 to "other diseases of the nervous system"; and 240 to simple peritonitis. Particulars of the deaths included in 1914 are shewn in the following table:—

CAUSES OF DEATH INCLUDED UNDER "OTHER DISEASES," COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Causes.	M.	F.	T'tal.	Causes.	M.	F.	T'tal.
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	75	77	152	Diseases of the Lymphatic System	17	9	26
Anthrax	1	1	2	Hæmorrhages, Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	35	14	49
Tetanus	65	25	90	Diseases of the Mouth and its Associated Organs	5	10	15
Mycoses	2	4	6	Diseases of the Pharynx ...	29	33	62
Beri-beri	23	...	23	Diseases of the Oesophagus ...	14	7	21
Rickets	3	3	6	Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children over two years of age and Adults ...	397	418	815
Syphilis	105	62	167	Ankylostomiasis ... ..	...	1	1
Gonococcus Infection ...	1	2	3	Other Diseases of the Intestine's Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	40	38	78
Other Tumours (Tumours of the female genital organs excepted)	18	21	39	Hydatid Tumours of the Liver	6	7	13
Acute Articular Rheumatism ...	77	91	168	Biliary Calculi	32	21	53
Chronic Rheumatism & Gout ...	59	50	109	Other Diseases of the Liver ...	92	100	192
Scurvy	4	3	7	Diseases of the Spleen	6	4	10
Diabetes	205	262	467	Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal)	115	125	240
Exophthalmic Goitre	6	54	60	Other Diseases of the Digestive System	16	10	26
Addison's Disease	10	17	27	Chyluria ... ..	...	1	1
Leucæmia	56	26	82	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa ...	101	58	159
Anæmia, Chlorosis	159	138	293	Calculi of Urinary Passages ...	28	11	39
Other General Diseases	71	54	125	Diseases of the Bladder	146	22	168
Acute and Chronic Alcoholism ...	143	39	182	Other Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc. ...	30	...	30
Chronic Lead Poisoning	5	1	6	Diseases of the Prostate	174	...	174
Other Chronic Poisonings due to occupations	4	...	4	Non-venereal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ...	3	...	3
Other Chronic Poisonings	6	3	9	Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast ... ..	...	1	1
Encephalitis	50	24	74	Gangrene	75	60	135
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia ...	60	6	66	Furuncle	16	4	20
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	181	122	303	Acute Abscess	64	22	86
Paralysis without indicated cause	216	146	362	Other Diseases of the Skin and Adnexa	24	18	42
General Paralysis of the Insane ...	111	23	134	Non-tuberculous Diseases of the Bones	31	27	58
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	44	34	78	Other Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis & Rheumatism excepted)	6	1	7
Epilepsy	123	68	191	Amputations	2	1	3
Convulsions (non-puerperal) ...	11	20	31	Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	4	...	4
Convulsions of Children under five years of age	233	196	429	Other Diseases peculiar to Infancy	335	235	570
Chorea	1	3	4	Want of Care (Infants) ...	13	2	15
Neuralgia and Neuritis	16	15	31	Total Deaths	5,081	3,589	8,670
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	145	108	253				
Diseases of the Eye	1	...	1				
Diseases of the Ear	23	8	31				
Pericarditis	62	20	82				
Acute Endocarditis	158	134	292				
Angina Pectoris	84	32	116				
Diseases of the Arteries, Atheroma, Aneurysm	421	178	599				
Embolism and Thrombosis	146	185	331				
Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Varicose Ulcers, Hæmorrhoids)	11	17	28				

(xxxviii.) *Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases.* The number of cases which has to be included here is a considerable one from year to year, comprising 1275 in 1907, 1262 in 1908, 1087 in 1909, 598 in 1910, 460 in 1911, 590 in 1912, 614 in 1913, and 644, viz., 418 males and 226 females in 1914. The detailed classification distinguishes these ill-defined diseases under three headings:—Ill-defined organic diseases, including such definitions as dropsy, anasarca, ascites, general œdema, etc.; sudden death, including syncope; and unspecified or ill-defined causes, of which the following are specimens:—Asthenia, coma, dentition, exhaustion, heart failure, etc. In 1914 the number of cases of death which would have to be classed under the first of these categories was 24; those belonging to the second, 26; and those belonging to the third, 594. It is, of course, true that there must always occur some cases where the disease is not well characterised, or where sufficient information is not procurable to allow of a clear definition being given in the certificate of death, but in the majority of cases included under this heading a more complete diagnosis and consequently a more satisfactory certificate would no doubt have been possible.

In the fifth issue of this Year Book, pp. 234, etc., some observations were published, dealing with the incidence of scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and croup, typhoid, diarrhoea, enteritis, and dysentery.

19. Causes of Death in Classes.—The figures presented in the preceding paragraphs relate to certain definite causes of death. It is almost generally acknowledged that figures of this kind are of greater value in medical statistics than is a classification under general headings. The classification under fourteen general headings adopted by the compiler of The International Nomenclature is, however, shewn in the following table, together with the death rates and percentages on total deaths pertaining to those classes:

DEATHS, DEATH RATES (a), AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL DEATHS IN CLASSES, 1914.—COMMONWEALTH.

Class.	Total Deaths.			Death Rate. (a)			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. General diseases ...	6,372	5,262	11,634	2.49	2.23	2.36	21.36	24.04	22.48
2. Diseases of the Nervous System & of the Organs of Special Sense...	2,809	2,195	5,004	1.10	0.93	1.02	9.42	10.03	9.68
3. Diseases of the Circulatory System	3,683	2,676	6,359	1.44	1.13	1.29	12.34	12.23	12.30
4. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,103	2,103	5,206	1.21	0.89	1.06	10.40	9.61	10.07
5. Diseases of the Digestive Organs...	3,656	3,049	6,705	1.43	1.29	1.36	12.25	13.93	12.96
6. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Adnexa ...	1,763	1,077	2,840	0.69	0.46	0.58	5.91	4.92	5.49
7. Puerperal Condition ...	...	634	634	...	0.27	0.13	...	2.90	1.23
8. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue...	179	104	283	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.60	0.48	0.55
9. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ...	43	29	72	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.13	0.14
10. Malformations ...	306	224	530	0.12	0.09	0.11	1.03	1.02	1.02
11. Infancy ...	2,283	1,632	3,915	0.89	0.69	0.79	7.65	7.46	7.57
12. Old Age ...	2,228	1,902	4,130	0.88	0.81	0.84	7.47	8.69	7.98
13. Violence ...	2,992	772	3,764	1.17	0.33	0.77	10.03	3.53	7.28
14. Ill-defined Diseases ...	418	226	644	0.16	0.10	0.13	1.40	1.03	1.25
Total ...	29,835	21,885	51,720	11.67	9.27	10.51	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Number of deaths per 1000 of mean population.

20. Deaths of Children under 1 Year.—"Bulletin No. 32; Commonwealth Demography" contains tables shewing the age at death of children dying during the first year of life from nineteen causes. In the Bulletin mentioned, the particulars are published for males and females separately for the States, Territories and Commonwealth, but the totals for the Commonwealth only are here shewn for both sexes combined:—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR, COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Age at Death.	Whooping Cough.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Acute Miliary Tuberculosis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Pott's Disease.	Disseminated Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Acute Bronchitis.
Under 1 week ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19	125	8
1 week and under 2 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	51	16
2 weeks " 3 ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	10	19
3 " " 1 month ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	12	16
1 month " 2 ...	49	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	9	13	42
2 months " 3 ...	28	...	...	4	1	...	...	11	19	14	32
3 " " 4 ...	21	1	2	4	2	...	1	16	19	11	17
4 " " 5 ...	20	1	1	2	3	...	...	5	22	13	12
5 " " 6 ...	15	2	2	1	1	...	...	6	15	11	6
6 " " 7 ...	11	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	27	11	13
7 " " 8 ...	14	3	...	1	1	...	...	3	27	9	9
8 " " 9 ...	14	2	...	6	1	...	...	3	22	10	6
9 " " 10 ...	10	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	25	14	8
10 " " 11 ...	16	...	...	5	2	...	...	3	17	10	7
11 " " 12 ...	8	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	27	7	3
Total under 1 year ...	217	13	6	29	15	1	2	94	261	321	214

Age at Death.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction.	Malformations.	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema.	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.	Lack of Care.	Other Causes.	Total.
Under 1 week ...	6	16	11	9	235	2,079	468	10	139	3,130
1 week & under 2 ...	17	7	41	6	63	298	54	2	51	620
2 weeks " 3 ...	13	5	52	...	23	163	17	...	57	372
3 " " 1 month ...	18	11	56	5	17	142	8	...	36	333
1 month " 2 ...	56	31	194	2	29	222	14	2	74	762
2 months " 3 ...	43	12	316	1	33	120	8	1	47	690
3 " " 4 ...	28	12	336	3	18	75	1	...	45	612
4 " " 5 ...	16	25	334	9	10	50	...	...	51	574
5 " " 6 ...	26	15	313	12	14	41	...	...	30	510
6 " " 7 ...	18	18	280	10	7	42	...	...	43	487
7 " " 8 ...	18	11	238	7	8	26	...	...	30	405
8 " " 9 ...	29	10	202	8	4	16	...	...	44	377
9 " " 10 ...	19	21	196	7	5	21	...	...	41	372
10 " " 11 ...	11	16	180	3	3	13	...	...	38	324
11 " " 12 ...	21	15	144	4	7	18	...	...	32	293
Total under 1 year ...	339	225	2,893	86	476	3,326	570	15	758	9,861

It will be seen that the maximum number of deaths from convulsions, pneumonia, acute bronchitis, malformations, congenital debility, icterus and sclerema, other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and lack of care, occurred during the first month of life, while broncho-pneumonia was most fatal during the second

month. Diarrhœa and enteritis carried off more children in the third and fourth months than in any other, the numbers gradually decreasing toward the end of the year. Whooping cough reached its maximum during the second month of life.

21. **Ages at Death of Married Males and Females, and Issue.**—"Bulletin No. 32; Commonwealth Demography" contains a number of tables, for the Commonwealth, shewing the age at marriage, age at death, duration of life after marriage, birthplaces, and occupations, in combination with the issue, of married persons who died in 1914. A short summary of the tables mentioned is given hereunder. Deaths of married males in 1914 numbered 13,037, and of married females, 12,237. The ages at death of the males ranged from 18 to 102 years, and those of the females, from 17 to 106 years. The total number of children in the families of the 13,037 males was 68,567, the maximum in one family being 21; and of the 12,237 females, 64,745, with a maximum of 22. The average number of children is shewn for various age-groups in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.

COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Age at Death.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.	Age at Death.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.
Under 20 years ...	...	0.55	70 to 74 years ...	6.56	6.67
20 to 24 years ...	1.22	1.26	75 " 79 " ...	6.65	6.65
25 " 29 " ...	1.49	1.80	80 " 84 " ...	6.72	6.67
30 " 34 " ...	2.10	2.56	85 " 89 " ...	6.59	6.23
35 " 39 " ...	2.70	3.34	90 " 94 " ...	6.15	6.24
40 " 44 " ...	3.25	4.21	95 " 99 " ...	6.41	6.02
45 " 49 " ...	3.39	4.23	100 years and upwards	5.50	5.83
50 " 54 " ...	4.41	4.82	Age not stated ...	5.43	5.00
55 " 59 " ...	5.06	5.66			
60 " 64 " ...	5.68	5.81			
65 " 69 " ...	6.23	6.18	All ages ...	5.26	5.29

The figures shewn in the preceding table include the issue both living and dead; and the proportion between them, taking the issue of deceased males and females together, was about as 1000 to 306, or, roughly speaking, as ten to three. The totals are shewn in the following table:—

ISSUE OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES.

COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Issue of Married Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Issue of Married Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living ...	27,402	26,330	53,732	Living ...	24,370	23,977	48,347
Dead ...	7,994	6,841	14,835	Dead ...	8,763	7,635	16,398
Total ...	35,396	33,171	68,567	Total ...	33,133	31,612	64,745

These figures shew a masculinity in the births of 105.78, which agrees fairly well with the experience of the birth statistics, the masculinity of the births in the Commonwealth from 1904 to 1914 having averaged 105.17.

22. Ages at Marriage of Males and Females, and Issue.—While the table giving the average families of married males and females naturally shews an increase in the averages with advancing ages at death, the following table, which gives the average families of males and females according to the age at marriage of the deceased parents, shews a corresponding decrease in the averages as the age at marriage advances:—

AGES AT MARRIAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.

COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

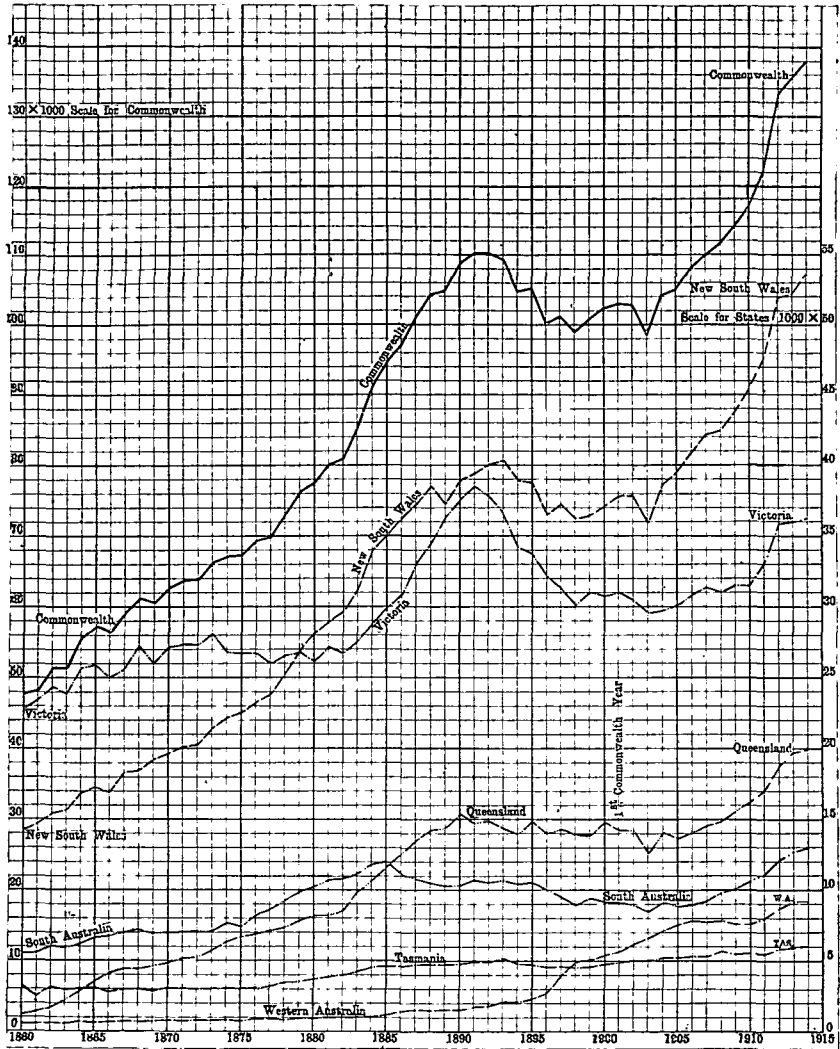
Age at Marriage.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.	Age at Marriage.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.
Under 20 years ...	6.87	7.14	55 to 59 years ...	0.71	...
20 to 24 years ...	6.35	5.69	60 „ 64 „ ...	0.54	...
25 „ 29 „ ...	5.51	4.23	65 years and upwards ...	0.56	...
30 „ 34 „ ...	4.71	2.85	Age not stated ...	4.59	4.90
35 „ 39 „ ...	3.98	1.53			
40 „ 44 „ ...	2.80	0.55			
45 „ 49 „ ...	2.26	0.04			
50 „ 54 „ ...	2.30	...	All ages ...	5.26	5.29

It will be seen that of women who were married at ages from 40 to 44 years, one in every two gave birth to a child, while in the case of women who were married at ages from 45 to 49 years, the proportion fell to about one in every twenty-five.

23. Duration of Life after Marriage of Males and Females.—The duration of life after marriage has been tabulated for males and females both in combination with the age at marriage, and with the total and average issue. The tables shewing the result do not, however, lend themselves to condensation, and are, therefore, omitted here. They will be found in "Bulletin No. 32 of Commonwealth Demography," pages 198 to 203.

24. Birthplaces of Married Males and Females, and Issue.—The following table shews the birthplaces of married males and females whose deaths were registered in 1914, together with their average issue. No generalisations can, of course, be made in those cases where the number of deaths is small, and where the average family had to be worked out on small figures. But where the figures are comparatively large, as in the case of natives of the Commonwealth, differences occur between the averages of the individual States which appear inexplicable on any other ground than that of inefficient registration in some of the States. It will be noted that the differences occur both in the male and female averages. Although the figures apply to the Commonwealth as a whole, it must be borne in mind that the vast majority of deaths of natives of any one State are registered in that particular State. The average family of all deceased males who were natives of the Commonwealth was 4.70, and that of deceased females who were natives of the Commonwealth, 4.55.

GRAPHS SHEWING TOTAL ANNUAL BIRTHS IN THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA. 1860-1914.



(See Table page 151.)

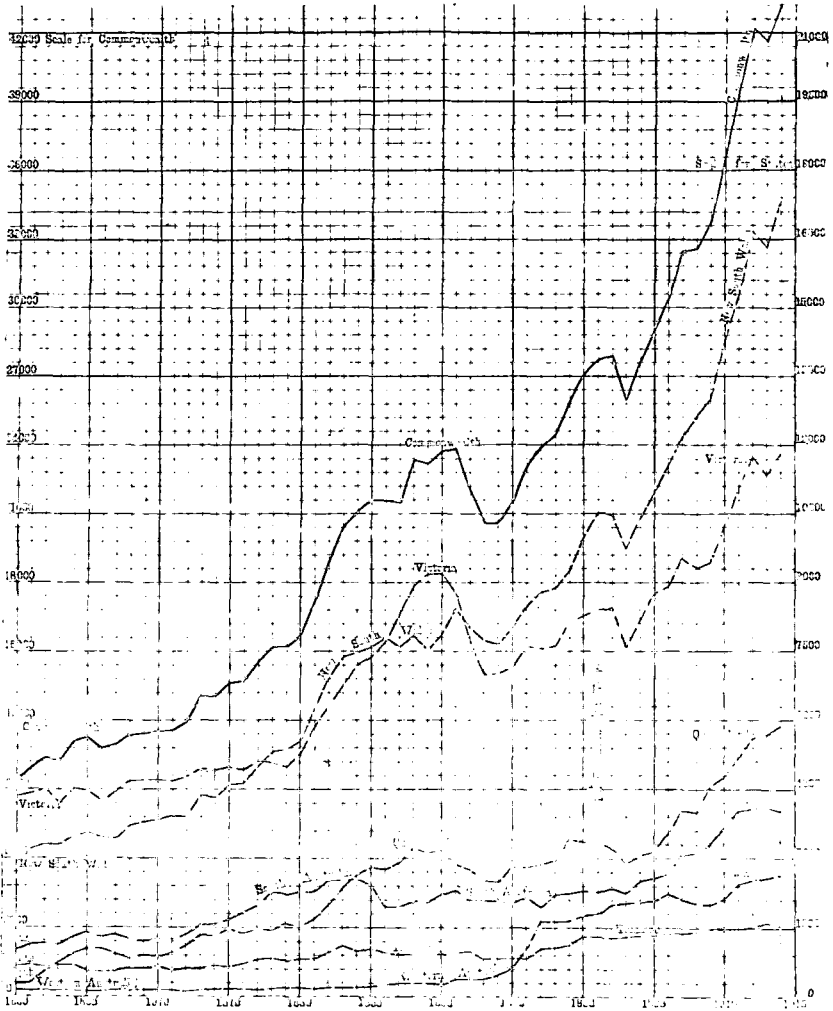
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Commonwealth and States, and the vertical height represents 2000 persons for the Commonwealth, and 1000 for the States.

The scale on the left relates to the Commonwealth, and that on the right to the States.

The distances upwards from the common zero lines of the States and Commonwealth, marked 0, denote the total annual number of births in the States and Commonwealth, the scale of the latter being reduced one-half.

The names of the States to which the graphs refer are written thereon, and the characters of the lines used are as follows:— Commonwealth, —————; New South Wales, ————; Victoria, ————; Queensland, ————; South Australia, ————; Western Australia, ————; Tasmania, ————.

GRAPHS SHEWING TOTAL ANNUAL MARRIAGES IN THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1914



(See Table page 11.)

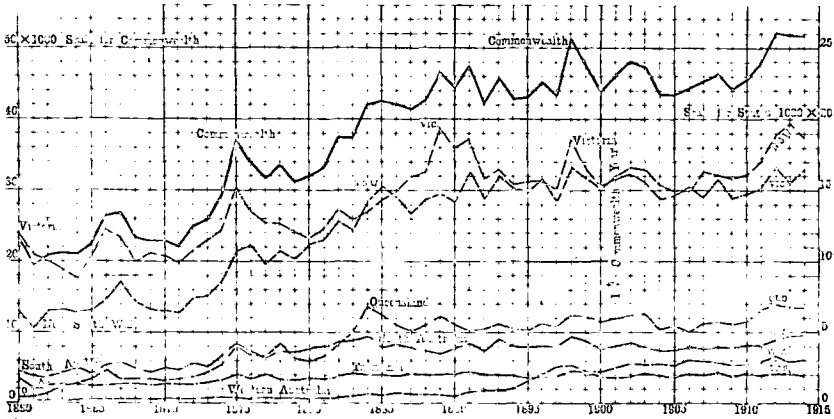
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Commonwealth and States, and the vertical height represents 800 marriages for the Commonwealth and 300 for the States.

The scale on the left relates to the Commonwealth, and that on the right relates to the States.

The distances upwards from the zero line, marked 0, denote the total annual number of marriages in the States and Commonwealth, the scale of the latter being reduced one-half.

The names of the States to which the graphs refer are written thereon, and the lines used are similar to those for births on page 211.

GRAPHS SHEWING TOTAL ANNUAL DEATHS IN THE COMMONWEALTH AND
STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1914.



(See Table page 171.)

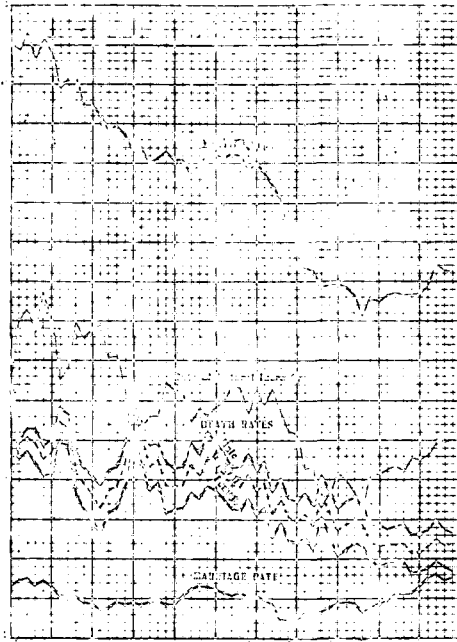
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Commonwealth and States, and the vertical height represents 250 persons for the Commonwealth and 1000 for the States.

The scale on the left relates to the Commonwealth, and that on the right relates to the States.

The distances upwards from the common zero line for States and Commonwealth, marked 0, denote the total annual number of deaths in the States and Commonwealth, the scale of the latter being reduced one-half.

The names of the States to which the curves refer are written thereon, and the lines used are similar to those for births on page 211.

GRAPHS SHEWING GENERAL BIRTH, NATURAL INCREASE, DEATH RATE,
GENERAL AND FEMALE, AND MARRIAGE RATES IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.



(See pages 154, 166, 171, 194, 224.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height, according to the character of the curve, one birth or one death per thousand of the population—the basic line being five per thousand of the population.

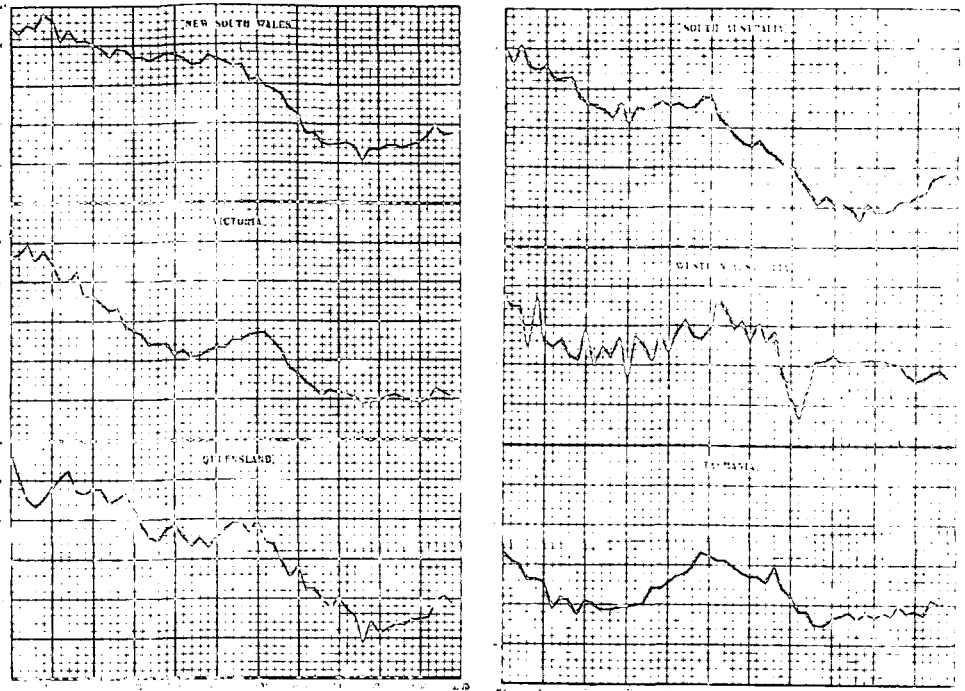
BIRTH RATE GRAPHS. See next page.

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one birth per thousand of the population—the basic line for each State being twenty per thousand of the population.

DEATH RATE GRAPHS. See next page.

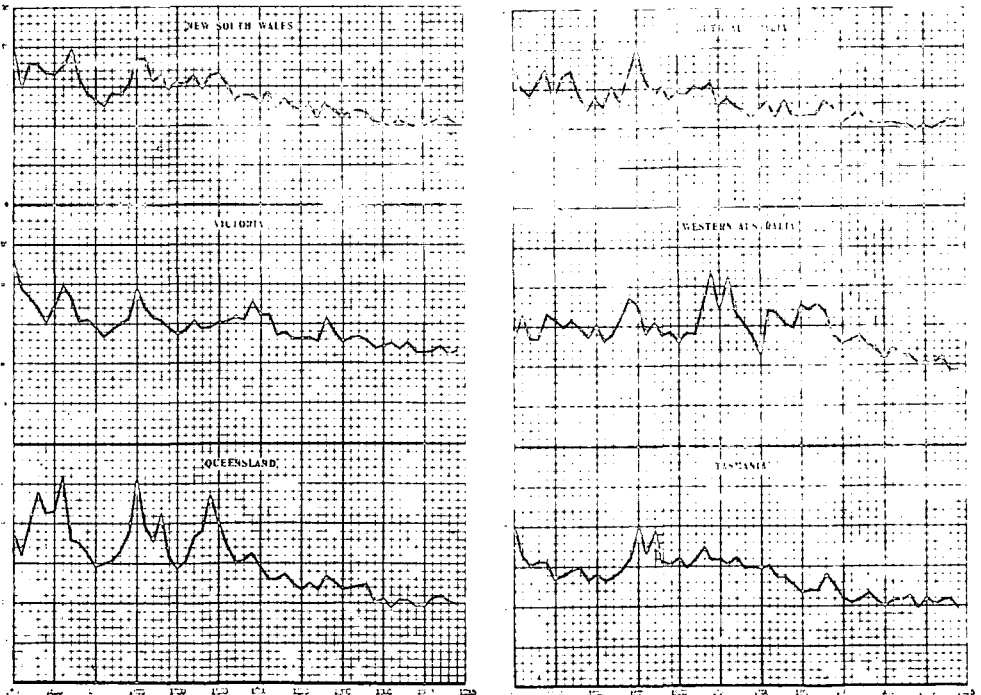
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one death per thousand of the population. The zero for each State is shown by a thickened line.

GRAPHS SHEWING BIRTH RATES IN THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA,
QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1880-1914.



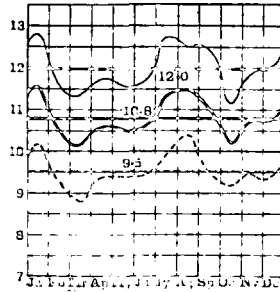
(See Table page 151.)

GRAPHS SHEWING DEATH RATES IN THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA,
QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1880-1914.

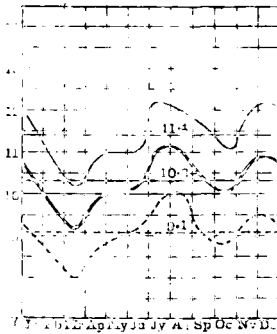


(See Table page 174.) For explanation of above graphs see page 214.

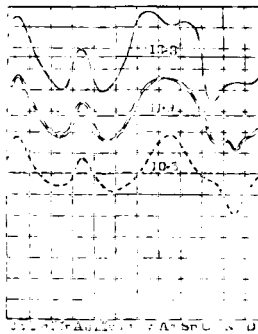
GRAPHS SHOWING GENERAL MONTHLY DEATH RATES, 1907-1912



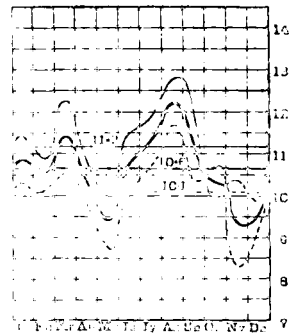
COMMONWEALTH.



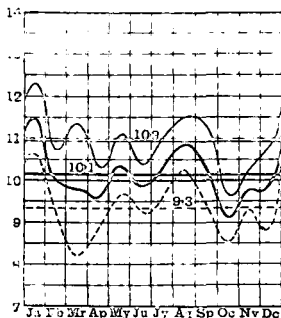
NEW SOUTH WALES.



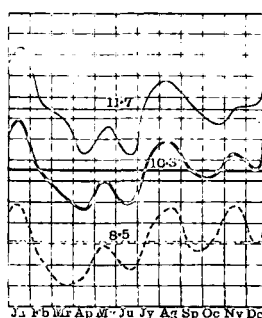
VICTORIA.



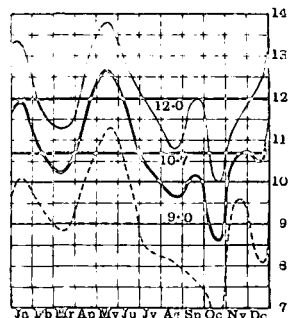
TASMANIA.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



QUEENSLAND.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

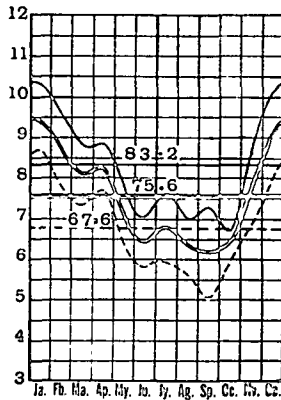
Male Death Rates shown:

Female

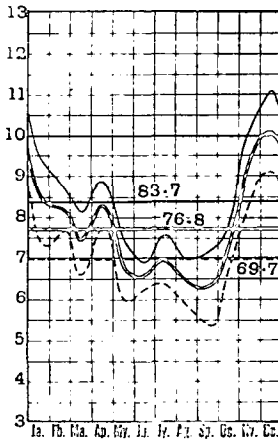
General

" " ————
 " " —————
 " " —————

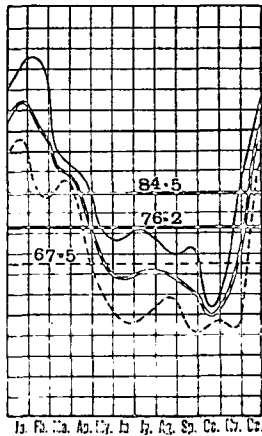
GRAPHS SHEWING INFANTILE MONTHLY DEATH RATES 1907-1912.



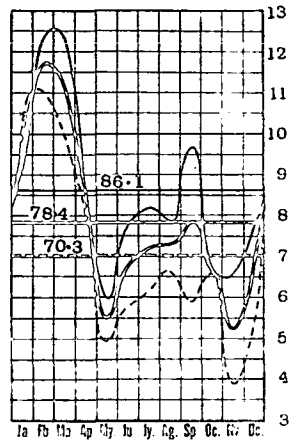
COMMONWEALTH.



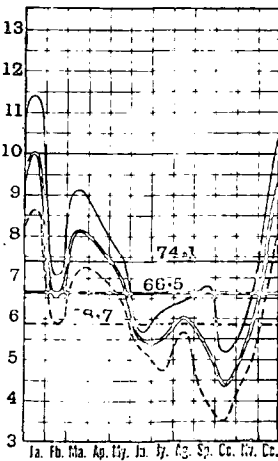
NEW SOUTH WALES.



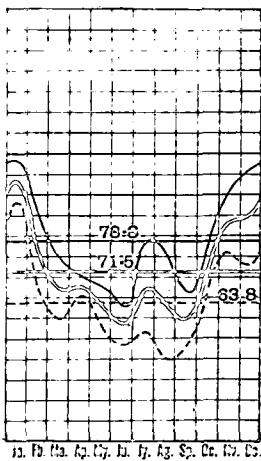
VICTORIA.



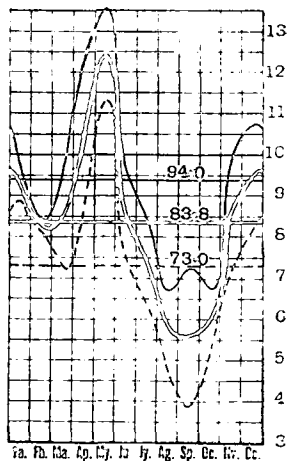
TASMANIA.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



QUEENSLAND.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Male Death Rates shown: ————
 Female " " - - - - -
 General " " ————

BIRTHPLACES AT MARRIAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.
COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Birthplace.	Married Males		Married Females		Birthplace.	Married Males		Married Females	
	Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.		Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.
New South Wales	1,903	5.31	2,147	4.97	China ...	61	2.41	2	4.00
Victoria	1,708	3.96	1,694	4.05	Japan ...	4	1.00	1	...
Queensland	259	3.72	331	3.51	Java ...	1	9.00	...	...
South Australia	608	4.78	633	4.45	Philippine Islands	1	...	...	...
Western Australia	72	5.92	69	5.20	Syria ...	3	8.33	2	5.00
Tasmania	422	5.44	422	5.49	Mauritius	1	3.00	2	8.00
New Zealand	60	3.72	67	3.33	South Africa (so desc'd.)	14	5.00	7	5.14
England	4,018	5.65	3,140	5.92	Other African British Possessions	1	3.00	1	8.00
Wales	102	5.15	60	5.40	Other African C'ntries	1	13.00	...	...
Scotland	1,112	5.37	940	5.98	Canada	31	4.71	10	5.30
Ireland	1,598	6.08	2,201	5.86	Jamaica	4	5.50	...	...
Isle of Man	3	1.00	3	3.67	Newfoundland	2	5.00	1	11.00
Other European British Possessions	17	6.06	13	8.77	Other American British Possessions	1	6.00	2	4.00
Austria-Hungary	17	4.19	...	...	Brazil	...	...	2	9.50
Belgium	4	4.00	1	...	Chile	1	12.00	1	11.00
Denmark	54	4.44	20	6.25	Peru	...	...	1	1.00
France	34	5.56	7	3.14	United States	52	4.40	26	3.92
Germany	455	5.94	255	6.26	Other American Countries	23	5.22	10	4.10
Greece	6	4.33	2	4.00	Fiji	2	0.50	...	...
Italy	51	3.88	8	5.00	Friendly Islands	1	2.00	...	...
Netherlands	14	5.21	2	4.50	Papua	...	...	1	1.00
Norway	34	4.09	4	3.00	New Caledonia	...	...	1	...
Portugal	6	3.17	...	...	New Hebrides	1	2.00	...	...
Russia	31	5.10	16	6.25	Samoa	1	2.00	...	...
Spain	2	2.00	2	1.50	S. Sea Islands (so desc'd.)	3	3.00	1	...
Sweden	60	5.23	10	3.10	At Sea	40	6.50	35	6.11
Switzerland	30	5.73	6	3.33	Not stated	64	4.06	51	4.45
Other Europ. Countries	5	3.80	2	1.50					
British India	38	4.53	23	4.83					
Ceylon	...	...	2	5.00					
Hong Kong	1	2.00	...	...	Total	13,037	5.26	12,237	5.29

25. **Occupations of Married Males, and Issue.**—A final tabulation shews the average issue in combination with the occupation of deceased males. When these figures are available for a number of years they will afford some clue to the much debated question as to the decrease in the birth rate among various classes of the population.

OCCUPATIONS OF MARRIED MALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.
COMMONWEALTH, 1914.

Occupation.	Deaths of Married Males.	Average Family.
Professional class	795	4.44
Domestic class	480	3.93
Mercantile class	1,645	4.42
Engaged in transport and communication	1,082	4.76
Manufacturing class	1,407	5.04
Engaged in building and construction	898	5.13
Indefinite industrial workers	2,107	5.13
Agricultural class	2,052	6.79
Pastoral class	575	6.17
Working in mines and quarries	942	5.24
Other primary producers	99	5.01
Independent means	547	5.95
Dependents	50	3.56
Occupation not stated	358	5.31
Total	13,037	5.26

In the fifth issue of this Year Book (pp. 227 to 229), a series of observations was published dealing with the Commonwealth Rates of Infantile Mortality. These observations are not reprinted in the present issue.

§ 4. Graphical Representation of Vital Statistics.

1. **General.**—The progressive fluctuations of the numbers representing the total births and marriages are important indexes of the economic conditions and social ideals of a community. For this reason graphs have been prepared (see pages 211 and 212), shewing these fluctuations from 1860 to 1914, both for the States and the Commonwealth. The facts are very significant from the national point of view and call for serious consideration. To properly appreciate the situation it should be remembered that, normally, the increase of births and also of marriages will be similar to the increase of population. Although the marriage curve shews a falling off in marriages after 1891 (see page 212), it shews a recovery in 1894, and, with the exception of a small fall for 1903, it has continually advanced. The same characteristic is not seen in the curve of births, which discloses a recovering tendency only in 1904.

The table printed below shews the number of births, marriages and deaths which would have been experienced had the rate for 1890 continued, and reveals the significance of the facts disclosed by the curves. It may be remarked that the death rate has greatly improved, and among other countries Australia stands in a very favourable position in this respect. At the same time the decline in the marriage rate, overtaken once more in 1907, and the still more serious decline in the birth rate, in a country but sparsely populated, have an obvious and most important bearing on the national future, and on the extent to which it is desirable to promote immigration.

ACTUAL BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

EXPERIENCED IN THE COMMONWEALTH DURING THE YEARS 1890 TO 1914,
COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER THAT WOULD HAVE OCCURRED IF THE
RATES OF 1890 HAD REMAINED IN OPERATION.

Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		MARRIAGES.	
	Actual.	Number of Births that would have been experienced if the 1890 birth rate had been in operation.	Actual.	Number of Deaths that would have been experienced if the 1890 death rate had been in operation.	Actual.	Number of Marriages that would have been experienced if the 1890 marriage rate had been in operation.
1890	108,683		44,449		23,725	
1891	110,187	111,802	47,430	45,737	23,862	24,419
1892	110,158	114,502	42,268	46,842	22,049	25,009
1893	109,322	116,617	45,801	47,707	20,631	25,470
1894	104,660	118,734	42,958	48,573	20,625	25,933
1895	105,084	121,002	43,080	49,501	21,564	26,428
1896	100,134	123,212	45,202	50,405	23,068	26,911
1897	101,137	125,419	43,447	51,308	23,939	27,393
1898	98,845	127,371	51,406	52,106	24,472	27,819
1899	100,638	129,088	47,629	52,809	25,958	28,194
1900	102,221	130,848	44,060	53,529	27,101	28,579
1901	102,945	132,599	46,330	54,245	27,753	28,961
1902	102,776	134,603	48,078	55,065	27,926	29,399
1903	98,443	136,189	47,293	55,714	25,977	29,745
1904	104,113	137,917	43,572	56,420	27,682	30,122
1905	104,941	139,959	43,514	57,256	29,004	30,569
1906	107,890	142,030	44,333	58,103	30,410	31,021
1907	110,347	144,248	45,305	59,011	32,470	31,505
1908	111,545	146,720	46,426	60,022	32,551	32,045
1909	114,071	149,526	44,172	61,170	33,775	32,658
1910	116,801	152,869	45,590	62,537	36,592	33,388
1911	122,193	157,072	47,869	64,257	39,482	34,306
1912	133,088	162,477	52,177	66,468	42,147	35,487
1913	135,714	168,032	51,789	68,740	41,594	36,740
1914	137,983	172,073	51,720	70,394	43,311	37,583

2. Graphs of Annual Births, Commonwealth and States (page 211).—A striking feature of the graphs of births is the practically continuous increase in the number of births exhibited in the graph for the Commonwealth from 1860 to 1891, and the marked variations of subsequent years. As the curve clearly shews, a turning point in the number of births occurred in 1891, whilst, as regards the separate States, New South Wales and Tasmania date their decline in number from 1893, Victoria from 1891, and Queensland from 1890. In South Australia the corresponding decline took place as early as 1885, while in Western Australia the increase in number of births has been practically continuous throughout.

It is of special interest to note the decline in births associated with the commercial crisis of 1891-3, and also the decline occurring in 1903, an accompaniment of the severe drought of that period.

In the case of New South Wales the graph crosses that of Victoria in 1879, i.e., the births for that year were sensibly identical in the two States. A fairly continuous increase was experienced in the former State from 1860 to 1893, the only marked fluctuation being a sudden decline in 1889 and an equally rapid recovery in 1890. From 1893 to 1898 a somewhat rapid decline again took place, succeeded by a rise, the continuity of which was broken only by a sharp decline in 1903 and recovery in 1904.

In the case of Victoria the graph shews the increase between 1860 and 1890 to have been comparatively slight, the curve being a gradual rise, with fluctuations more or less marked to 1873, with a subsequent decline. From 1880 to 1891 the increase in the number of births is seen to be very rapid and practically continuous, while from 1891 to 1898 an equally sharp and continuous decline was experienced. A further rise and fall took place between 1898 and 1903, succeeded by a continuous rise from the last-mentioned year to 1907, and a slight fall in 1908, followed by a recovery in 1909.

Starting in 1860 with a lower number of births than any State except Western Australia, the Queensland graph shews that the births increased somewhat rapidly until 1867. The equality in the number of births in Queensland and Tasmania in 1864 is shewn by the Queensland curve crossing the Tasmanian curve at the line for that year. From 1867 to 1882 a continuous though somewhat less rapid increase was experienced, followed by a very rapid rise to 1890, in which year Queensland's maximum number of births prior to 1909 and subsequent years was recorded. The South Australian graph is crossed by that of Queensland at the year 1885. From 1890 onwards the number of births has fluctuated somewhat, but has, on the whole, retained a practically stationary position at a height rather less than that of 1890. The most serious variation was a sudden fall in 1903, the drought year, and rapid recovery in 1904, with a further fall in 1905 and a continuous rise since 1906.

The South Australian graph, a slow but practically continuous rise from 1860 to 1885, exhibits the steady increase in the total number of births. This rise is followed by a slow but fluctuating decline to 1903, and a slight recovery to 1914.

The Tasmanian curve may be regarded as made up of five portions, of which the first, from 1860 to 1877, represents a period of very slight variation, with, on the whole, an increase; the second, from 1877 to 1884, a period of continuous and moderately rapid increase; the third, from 1884 to 1893, a period of rapid increase; the fourth, from 1893 to 1898, a period of continuous but slow decrease; and the fifth, from 1898 onwards, a period of steady recovery.

The Western Australian curve indicates that an increase, which was practically continuous but very slow, took place from 1860 to 1884, and that a somewhat quicker rate of increase, experienced from 1884 to 1896, was succeeded by a still more rapid and very satisfactory rate of increase from 1896 onwards.

It will be seen that the years in which the highest points were reached by the several curves are as follows :—

State ...	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Year ...	1914	1891	1914	1914	1913	1914	1914

3. **Graphs of Annual Marriages, Commonwealth and States** (page 212).—The Commonwealth marriage graph from 1860 to 1885 reveals a moderate but somewhat fluctuating increase in the annual number of marriages between 1860 and 1871, a more rapid increase between 1871 and 1879, a still more rapid increase between 1879 and 1885. From 1885 to 1891 the numbers continued to increase, but with marked fluctuations in rate. The financial crisis associated with the period subsequent to the latter year was accompanied by a strongly-marked decline in the number of marriages, which reached its lowest point in 1894. From that year onwards a fairly rapid recovery was effected, the record for 1891 being exceeded by that of 1897. This progress was maintained until 1902, when the severe drought of that and the succeeding year were collateral with a rapid fall in the number of marriages. An equally rapid recovery, however, has since taken place, and the number of marriages in the Commonwealth during 1914 was greater than in any preceding year.

4. **Graphs of Annual Deaths, Commonwealth and States** (page 213).—The curves shewing the progression of the annual number of deaths indicate clearly that the periods for which exceptionally large numbers of deaths occurred were:—(a) 1866-7, (b) 1875-6, (c) 1884-5, (d) 1889-1891, (e) 1893, (f) 1898, and (g) 1902-3. It is remarkable that in each of the periods specified the phenomenon of a relatively high number of deaths was experienced in the majority of the States. Thus, as regards 1866-7, all the States except Western Australia and Tasmania were so affected; in 1875-6 all except Western Australia; in 1884-5 all were affected; in 1889 all except Western Australia and South Australia; in 1891 all except Queensland; whilst in 1893 and 1898, and 1902-3 all were affected. The fact that the periods of high death rates have been practically identical in the several States furnishes an indication that the excessive mortality has been due to a considerable extent to some common cause operating throughout the Commonwealth.

It may be noted as curious that periods of heavy mortality have occurred at intervals of approximately nine years, viz.:—1866-7, 1875-6, 1884-5, 1893, and 1902-3. There are, however, two marked increases between the third and fourth dates, and one between the fourth and fifth. Thus there is no real indication of the periodicity of the death rate.

Periods in which the number of deaths was exceptionally low are far less clearly defined than those in which the number was high, and the agreement amongst the States is also less complete. The principal periods of low mortality may be said to be 1861, 1869-71, 1879, 1892, 1897, 1900, 1904-5, 1909, 1914.

5. **Graphs of Annual Birth, Death, and Marriage Rates and of Rate of Natural Increase—Commonwealth** (page 214).—(i.) *General*. These graphs represent the number of births, deaths, and marriages, and the excess of births over deaths (natural increase) per 1000 of the population of the Commonwealth, for each of the years 1860 to 1914.

(ii.) *Births*. In the case of births, the graph indicates a well marked decline in rate during the period, and represents a fall from 42.56 per 1000 of population in 1860 to 28.05 per 1000 in 1914. This enormous reduction has been subject to small fluctuations during the period under review, but may, on the whole, be said to have been in evidence throughout. There are, however, two periods of arrested decline noticeable, one from 1877 to 1890, and the other from 1898 to the present time. The course of the graph thus indicates a rapid fall from 42.56 in 1860 to 34.99 in 1877, succeeded by a fluctuating but, on the whole, fairly stationary period to 34.98 in 1890, then a fall even more rapid to 27.15 in 1898, and a further comparatively stationary period to 28.05 in 1914. The lowest point reached, viz., 25.29, was attained in 1903, the year in which the Commonwealth suffered severely from the worst drought it has ever experienced.

Since then a small but well defined advance in the birth rate has been in evidence. A declining birth rate is usually due to complex causes, amongst which the variations in the age constitution of the population, and the adoption of preventative measures, are generally considered the most potent.

(iii.) *Deaths.* The three graphs relating to deaths furnish particulars concerning the rates experienced during the period amongst males and females separately, and in the population as a whole, the latter occupying naturally a position between the other two. Throughout the period the rate for males has largely exceeded that for females, but the fluctuations in the two rates have synchronised remarkably, indicating that the conditions which have been responsible for the marked variations which have occurred from time to time have affected males and females alike. On the whole, the graphs furnish clear evidence of a satisfactory decline in the death rate of the Commonwealth, a fall having taken place from 20.86 in 1860 to 10.51 in 1914. The graphical representation of the death rates brings into prominence five years in which the rates were exceptionally high when compared with those of adjacent years. These years are 1860, 1866, 1875, 1884, and 1898. The principal cause of the excessive rate of 1860 was the prevalence in that year of measles, scarlatina, and diphtheria, while the high rates of 1866, 1875, and 1898 were also largely due to epidemics of measles. Prior to 1892, when a rate of 12.91 was experienced, the lowest general death rate for the Commonwealth was that of 1871, viz., 13.24. The highest male death rate for the period was 20.97 in 1860, and the lowest 11.51 in 1909. For females the highest was 20.71 in 1860, and the lowest 9.06 in 1909. The difference between the male and female rate has, since 1869, been fairly constant, and has ranged between 1.97 and 3.44, with a mean value of about 2.7.

(iv.) *Marriages.* In the case of the graph representing marriage rates, the fluctuations are less abrupt than in the case of the birth rate and death rate graphs, and the rate for 1914, the final year of the period, viz., 8.80, does not differ very considerably from that of 1860, which was 8.42. The lowest marriage rate for the period was that of 1894, viz., 6.08, marking the culmination of the commercial and financial depression indicated by the declining rates from 1888 onwards. From 1894 to the present time a satisfactory increase has been in evidence, disturbed only by the sharp decline which, in 1903, accompanied the severe drought experienced in the Commonwealth in that year.

(v.) *Natural Increase.* This graph, which represents the excess of births over deaths per 1000 of population, exhibits marked fluctuations arising from the combined fluctuations in birth and death rates. Thus, corresponding to the high death rates of 1860, 1866, 1875, and 1898, there are exceptionally low rates of natural increase, accentuated in the last-mentioned year by a comparatively low birth rate. A combination of low birth rate and comparatively high death rate was also responsible for a very low rate of natural increase in 1903. The highest rate of natural increase for the period was 26.58 in 1864, and the lowest 13.03 in 1898.

6. Graphs of Annual Birth Rates—States (page 215).—These graphs furnish for the several States information similar to that supplied in the graph on page 214 for the Commonwealth as a whole. It will be seen that in every case the total effect has been an extensive decline in rate, subject to very marked fluctuations. In all the States the period from 1875 to 1885 was one of arrested decline, if not of actual advance, in the birth rate. With the exception of the very low rate accompanying the drought in 1903, the variations in any of the States since 1901 have not been very marked, and in some cases a slight tendency to increase is in evidence.

The highest birth rates during the period were as follows:—New South Wales (1864), 44.00; Victoria (1862), 44.71; Queensland (1860), 47.93; South Australia (1862),

45.44; Western Australia (1860), 38.96; and Tasmania (1884), 36.63. The following were the lowest rates for the period :—New South Wales (1903), 25.44; Victoria (1910), 24.51; Queensland (1903), 24.53; South Australia (1903), 23.84; Western Australia (1896), 23.44; Tasmania (1899), 27.43.

7. **Graphs of Annual Death Rates—States** (page 215).—These graphs furnish for the several States similar information to that given for the Commonwealth as a whole in the diagram on page 214, and indicate in each case a satisfactory decline in death rate. It may be noted that an exceptionally high death rate was experienced in all the States in 1875, and that a similar uniformity, though on a smaller scale, is observable for the year 1898, the principal cause in each case having been an epidemic of measles. The highest death rates experienced during the period were as follows :—New South Wales (1867), 19.79; Victoria (1860), 22.77; Queensland (1866), 25.96; South Australia (1875) 19.97; Western Australia (1884), 21.54; and Tasmania (1875), 19.99. The following were the lowest death rates for the period :—New South Wales (1909 and 1910), 9.89; Victoria (1913), 11.11; Queensland (1906), 9.50; South Australia (1909), 9.74; Western Australia (1913), 9.34; and Tasmania (1914), 9.67.

8. **Graphs shewing Variations in Annual Death Rates from Month to Month.**—The graphs on pages 216 and 217 shew for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the six States the annual death rates for males, females, and persons calculated for equalised months, and the infantile death rate, calculated in the same way, and also distinguishing males, females, and persons. Further particulars in regard to these graphs will be found on pages 186 and 187.